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42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

Sarsaparilla WITH IODIDES
For Spring Sickness.
35 Gov't St., Always open. C. E. JONES.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893. NO. 84.

"Seal Brand" Coffee
At the World's Fair

CHASE & SANBORN have been awarded the mammoth contract for supplying all the Coffee served inside the World's Fair Grounds, against the competition of the largest importing houses in the country.

This tribute to the Excellence of the 'Seal Brand" proves that it is the best Coffee grown.

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NEW GOODS Imported Direct from the English Market

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS FROM $23 to $35.
IRISH SERGE SUITS FROM $28 to $35.
PANTS FROM $6 to $12.

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At the Westside New Jackets.
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At the Westside New Prints.
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At the Westside New Parasols
At the Westside New Silks.

New Goods Arriving Constantly.

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TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intead to expend money on streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 inside.

For further particulars apply to

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WILTONS,
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Carpets

From the most renowned makers in Europe, in all the newest designs and colorings. These goods have been bought close and carefully selected and will be sold at a small margin of profit.

A Fine Assortment of Lace, Chenille, Damask and Silk Curtains; also Art Muslins, Reversible Cretonnes, Figured Cantons, Art Silks, Reps, Etc.

RUGS AND MATS in great variety. Call and be convinced that our statement is correct.

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE CO.

BRASS DOGS CONFISCATED.

Not Content With Imprisoning Arnoldi, the Government Capture His Cannes.

Death of the Assistant Secretary of the Works Department After an Operation.

Japan Assumes an Attitude of Aggression in the Islands of the Pacific.

Ottawa, April 11.—A petition will be presented to the government in a few days asking the clemency of the crown in the case of Arnoldi. To-day the government had two brass dogs taken from Arnoldi's residence on Victoria street and placed in the customs office here, on account of their being smuggled goods. After evidence had been given before the parliamentary committe Arnoldi went and paid $35 duty on the goods, and the money was accepted as a deposit. It is still in the hands of the government officers, who refuse to say why the dogs were seized.

Mr. Macpherson, assistant secretary of the public works department, who had his arm amputated on Saturday on account of a diseased bone, died this morning.

The controller of customs has decided that coal oil and tobacco may be properly classed as ship's stores and entered free of duty ex warehouse.

A customs ruling classes watch crowns and watch glasses as dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent. as being parts of watches.

Henry Kinloch, of the interior department, formerly private secretary to Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mowat, Laflamme and Sandfield Macdonald, died last night.

The Cholera Campaign

Hamburg, April 11.—The senate has sent eight physicians to Cuxhaven with instructions to adopt energetic measures against inward bound vessels infected with cholera.

A Popular Man.

Toronto, April 11.—Mr. G. H. Eaton, master carbuilder of the C. P. R. here, who has been promoted to the company's shops at Hochelega, was presented yesterday by his fellow-employees with watches for himself and wife and bracelets for his daughters.

Japan Seizes Spanish Property.

Madrid, April 11.—Much excitement has been caused here by a dispatch to the effect that Japan has seized the Pelew Islands in the North Pacific, 450 miles off the Phillipine Islands, at the western extremity of the Caroline Archipelago, claimed to belong to Spain. The islands were claimed by the Spaniards by right of discovery. The governor of the Phillipine Islands has sent a cable dispatch, asking for reinforcements, whether with the object of attacking the Japanese or not, is not stated. Pelew Islands have about 10,000 inhabitants, and are very fertile. The alleged action of the Japanese is regarded as a sign that that country intends to encroach on Spanish possessions in the Pacific.

The Hull Strikers.

London, April 11.—Joseph Wilson, president of the sailors' and firemen's union, is taking an active part in behalf of the strikers at Hull. He has gone to Cardiff to enlist the dock laborers and sailors' and firemen's unions in their behalf. He has great influence with the men and there is every evidence that the shipping trade of Cardiff is about to become involved in the strugle with the sailors' and firemen's union. The latter have demanded an increase in wages to go into effect to-day, and threaten to block the sailing of every vessel unless their demands are complied with.

OBJECT TO POSTPONEMENT.

Public Meeting Asked on Redistribution—The Comox's Rough Trip.

Vancouver, April 11.—A petition has been presented to the mayor asking that a public meeting be called for Saturday night next to protest against redistribution being postponed.

The steamer Comox was unable to reach Vancouver from Nanaimo on Sunday morning, and turned back after having the folding bulkhead on the upper deck stove in by a heavy sea.

The sixth shipload of sized lumber for the United States naval shipyards at Wilmington, Del., left on Saturday.

Thomas Earle, M. P., arrived to-day.

Considerable feeling is expressed at the result of the debate in the legislature on the Canada Western railway bill, and previously moderate men express themselves in private in favor of the division of the province into two parts.

Mayor Cope has at last called a public indignation meeting at the request of petitioners, for Saturday night.

The steamer Cutch has been seized on the suit of the E. and N. railway, failing bonds for $800. The underwriters are fighting the case, and the owners will demand $150 a day demurrage.

Work has begun on the bituminous rock paving.

There is considerable complaint that Dr. Thomas, medical health officer, while attending smallpox patients, does not take sufficient precautions to disinfect his clothing upon leaving the hospital.

FRASER RIVER BRIDGE.

Tie Agreement Between the Company and the Corporation.

New Westminster, April 11.—The bridge agreement with the railway company was passed by the council last night. The corporation leases the company a number of lots at an annual rental of $1 per lot for 50 years. No taxes will be levied on them and free right of way will be given through the city. The combined traffic and railway bridge will be erected across the Fraser river within city limits and be maintained and operated free of cost forever to the corporation. The company change no tolls, but the city may. Two public roadways, each nine feet wide, and two sidewalks, three feet wide, will be provided for public use on the bridge. The company will make proper approaches to the public traffic ways at the south end and allow ample room for approaches at the north end. The east half of Lytton square will be given as a bonus, providing a brick depot is erected with a three-story elevation on Front street and two on Columbia street. The land and buildings will be exempt from taxation for ten years. Work on the bridge must be commenced within six months from the passing of the act and be completed not later than April 1st, 1895. The corporation will issue $250,000 in debentures at 4 per cent., payable half yearly, which will be given the company as a bonus upon completion and delivery by the company to the corporation of a bond of $250,000 for the maintenance of the bridge.

There was a slight fire in the telegraph office this morning. A tramway trolley wire touched the company's, with the result that the switchboard was burned out. The fire brigade was summoned and the chemical put out the flames. The operators at the table received a shock.

Made Every Arrangement

Newbury, N. Y., April 11.—The body of James Barry, who came to Newbury from Canada in February, was found in the woods three miles south of this city yesterday afternoon. There was a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lay by his side. Before taking his life Barry had rigged up a cross a foot and a half long, which he stuck in the ground alongside of where his body was found. He had also put a headstone of brown field stone within a foot of where his head lay. Barry started from here last Thursday to see about enlisting in the regular army at Western. He had been in the British army before coming here.

AN APALLING MINE DISASTER.

Three Hundred Welsh Miners Entombed By a Gas Explosion.

Twenty Persons Reported Killed and a Large Number Seriously Injured.

London, April 11.—A frightful mining accident occurred to-day at Pontypridd, Wales. A spark from the engine ignited the gas in a coal pit near Pontypridd and caused the gas to explode. A large number of miners were at work at the time and the explosion caused terrible havoc. The exact number of lives lost is not known, however, but it is reported that twenty persons were killed and many others more or less seriously injured. Later accounts from Pontypridd show the result of the explosion to be more appalling than at first supposed. Three hundred miners are entombed in the mine. The engine house is in flames and there is the greatest fear that hundreds may have perished. Rescuers who went down were driven back without being able to bring up more than five of the dead, and the fate of the other miners is in doubt. The most agonizing scenes are witnessed and throngs of men, women and children, relatives of those below, are crowded about the mouth of the coal pit.

HOME TALENT LEADS.

Free Press Contract Stays in Town—A Stern Siwash Father.

Nanaimo, April 11.—There were 11 tenders received at the Free Press office for the erction of the new building for that journal. The tenders came from Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster, but a local contractor, H. McAdie, gained the award.

The partnership of Heddle and Read, grocers, has been dissolved. Mr. Heddle continues the business.

Peter Lawrence picked up a good-sized lumber raft off Rocky Point yesterday, which now awaits an owner.

The remains of Mrs. E. Carter, who died from heart disease on Sunday, were taken to Vancouver yesterday morning for interment.

The Siwash who broke away from the chain gang last Saturday week has been recaptured. He was betrayed by his father to whom he had gone for protection and shelter. The irons now worn by him will not admit of a second escape.

Captain Harding brought up the ship America on speculation, hoping to get a charter here. As there is no vessel at the Nanaimo wharf there is every possibility of the vessel receiving a charter.

There was only one tender received for the purchase of the Wilson House; it was from Mr. Boucherat of Victoria. It it is not known yet whether it will be accepted.

The junior Rugby team will next issue a challenge to the Victoria juniors. They are going to try and bring back some of the glory lost last Saturday by the Association team.

Charged With Embezzlement.

San Francisco, April 11.—John W. Flood, cashier of the Donohue-Kelly bank, who was dismissed a few days ago, and who was arrested on a charge of embezzlement, last night gave bonds in $20,000 and was released this morning.

Escape of Lepers.

San Francisco, April 11.—Three inmates of the pest house afflicted with leprosy have made their escape during the past 24 hours, and up to the present time their whereabouts have not been discovered. The lepers are two white men and one Chinaman.

Whaling Ship Lost.

New Bedford, Mass., April 11.—A letter was received in this city to-day from the steward of the whaling schooner Leon Swift, which reports her loss on one of the Cape Verde islands. The information is vague, but it is said 11 persons were lost. The Swift sailed from here last November. She was owned by P. H. Nye and C. L. Kerby of this city, and valued at $17,000.

A Street Collision.

Philadelphia, April 11.—By the collision of a cable car with a horse car at Franklin street and Columbia avenue to-day seven persons were severely injured.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

R. E. Jackson returned from England on Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Quinlan leaves for California next week.

A. W. Smith, M.P.P., and Mrs. Smith have returned to Lillooet.

Hon. Jas. Reid, senator for Cariboo, left for home on Sunday.

Miss Worlock has left for England. Mr. Worlock accompanied her as far as Vancouver.

VERY MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Man Murderously Assaulted and His House Set on Fire and Burned.

Harris, the Wife Murderer, Pleads for the Clemency of the Governor.

The Race for the Position of Collector of Customs at Port Townsend.

Millville, N. J., April 11.—Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock the house of Thomas Bassett, near South Vineland, was discovered on fire by neighbors, and when they arrived at the scene they found Bassett lying on the ground near the burning building with his skull crushed. Bassett was one of the witnesses in the case of J. Trinor, found dead under suspicious circumstances on Saturday. The case is very mysterious. That a murderous assault was made upon Bassett when the house was set on fire there is no doubt. The physicians found a bullet hole in his head. At 8 this morning Bassett became conscious and made a short statement. He said that at 4 o'clock this morning he found himself lying on the floor of his bedroom, which was filled with smoke. The house was only one story, and he crawled with difficulty to the window and got out. This was all he was able to say, and again became unconscious. Bassett's trunk was found lying near the burned house, broken up and rifled of valuable papers. The house burned to the ground, and in the ruins to-day a jack-knife covered with blood was found, which was turned over to the coroner. Members of the Italian family, who formerly lived with Trinor, who was found dead on Saturday, it is reported visited Bassett yesterday. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. Great excitement prevails.

Murderer Harris' Case.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—The hearing which was to have taken place before Gov. Flower this afternoon, on the application of Carlyle W. Harris, for executive clemency, has been practically abandoned. Mr. Howe, Harris' counsel, did not, until a few hours ago, inform the governor that on account of engagements in court to-day in New York city he could not be here this afternoon at 2:30, the hour set for the hearing. Several days ago Mr. Howe asked that the hearing be postponed, but the governor declined to grant the request on account of the pressure of legislative business.

Pleading Clemency for Harris.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—William F. Howe of New York, counsel for the murderer Harris, was given a private audience by Governor Flower this morning. At its conclusion Howe said the Governor listened intently while he gave a brief review of the case and the points on which he thought clemency should be granted Harris. Howe argued that the testimony of Miss Potts was unreliable and that sufficient evidence had been produced to show that Mrs. Harris was an opium eater. He also called the Governor's attention to the petition filed yesterday, which he said contained 45,000 signatures; also to the complete analysis of the remains made by John N. Hunt, ex-president of the New York city board of education, and an eminent chemist. After Howe left Governor Flower said he would carefully consider the case as presented by Howe to-day, but could not tell how soon he would be able to reach a decision.

Dark Deed Discovered.

Lawrence, S. D., April 11.—W. T. Jennings, pastor of the African Presbyterian church and ex-principal of the negro graded school here, was arrested, charged with the murder of his illegitimate child. His wife, Marsella Jenings, a young negress named Clara Bullock, and her father, Elihu Bullock, were also arrested charged with com-Jennings, a young negress named Clara Bullock, a pupil in Jennings' school, disappeared recently, and it was supposed that she had given birth to a child at Jennings' house. As a consequence of these reports Jennings was obliged to resign as principal of the public school. His house was searched and the Bullock girl found there. She admitted the birth of the child and said she had given it to her father. Yesterday the house was searched again and the bones of the child found in the fireplace.

Arrival of the Russians.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 11.—The Russian cruiser Rinda arrived in Hampton roads at 8 o'clock this morning and anchored at the south side of the line of American vessels, and just west of the general admiral. The stars and stripes were hoisted and a salute of 21 guns fired. The flag of Rear Admiral Gherari was then given a salute, which was returned by the Philadelphia. At 10 o'clock Capt. Besobrassoff and staff came ashore.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Interesting Articles Found at the Opening of One in Ohio.

Toledo, Ohio, April 10.—Wide interest is manifested in the demolition of the famous mound in Walnut Grove, near Martin's Ferry, this state. The work of removal has been in progress two weeks and at least two more will be required. Human skeletons, bones, skulls, implements, spear and arrow heads, cupstones, granite hammers, worked stones, etc., have been found; some of the relics are entirely different from any recorded in history. Under one skull were 32 darts, all fine specimens and pointing in one direction. It is believed hidden treasure will yet be found. The major part of the stones found are different to any found in the Ohio valley. They are of different sizes and from the large silurian points down to a very small specimen. Several skin scrapers were found and a number of monstrous spear points. The elk antlers found measure 7 1-2 feet across and 6 3-4 inches in diameter at the base. Some of the human bones are in a good state of preservation, while others crumbled into dust when removed. Over two skeletons found was a thin layer of fine red clay, looking as if it had been burned and carefully cemented over.

The mound was 29 feet high and 117 feet in diameter; few mounds are larger. Nine-tenths of the mound is made of yellow clay, the remainder is of dark earth and stones. The clay is entirely different from the clay in the neighborhood. From the top to the bottom are at least 30 layers of earth. The articles of personal use must have been exposed to an intense heat. Only clay or stone could resist it. If it were not for this something might be discovered of the habits and customs of the people and the advance they made in the arts. They certainly had developed a civilization of a vigorous and original kind. The dead and buried culture of the ancient people to whose memory were erected such monuments is especially noteworthy in that it differs from all other extinct civilization. The people must have been numerous. Their work stands distinctively original from any foreign influences. This mound is supposed to be 2000 years old.

Indian Fighters Ordered Forward.

Chicago, Ill., April 11.—Company A, 130th infantry, in command of Capt. Jno. Guthrie, has been ordered from Fort Reno, O. T., to the scene of the trouble in the Indian territory by Gen. Miles. The orders given to Capt. Guthrie are simply to preserve peace and protect life.

Gallantry's Reward.

Baltimore, Md., April 11.—Senor Mateo Presse, acting consul of Spain at Baltimore, has received nine medals from the Spanish government for the members of the life-saving crew at Hog Island, Va. Accompanying each medal is a diploma which tells the story of the heroism of the life-saving crew, when the Spanish steamer San Albano was wrecked on Feb. 17th, 1892. Twenty-five persons were saved and one life lost. The diplomas are printed in Spanish.

A Spiritualistic Fakir.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—Jules Wallace, a medium from Denver, declared at a seance last night that Carlyle Harris is innocent. The medium started across the hall and hissed: "Helen Potts, she wants to speak to some one in this audience." A good many people had heard of the murdered girl-wife, and when some one said, "I do," Wallace announced, "She says, 'My husband is not guilty. I took the morphine. He knew nothing about it. It is true that we did not live happily together, but he is innocent. Tell this for me." At the conclusion of this startling revelation Wallace fell to the floor, striking his head first upon the boards of the flooring. When he recovered he tore the clothing from his body in a frenzy. He was carried to his dressing room in an exhausted state. The affair created a sensation.

The Paper Industry.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 11.—The Niagara Falls Paper Co. has decided to add a complete sulphate fibre plant to its big pulp and paper mill. The capacity of the plant will be twenty tons of chemical pulp a day, and its cost between $175,000 and $200,000. It will give employment to 75 or 100 men, aside from those in the pulp and paper mills. It will require six or seven brick buildings to provide for the machinery and process necessary to turn wood into pulp by chemical means. These buildings will be erected on the company's grounds lying between their present boiler house and the Niagara river and will cover one and a half acres. This mill, it is calculated, will use 12,000 cords of wood a year and will be one of the largest individual pulp mills in the country. This mill will require the addition of separate steam plants, besides the immense turbines such as are being prepared for the other mills.

After Eighteen Years Abroad.

San Francisco, April 11.—Mrs. John W. Mackey returned to San Francisco this morning from London after an absence of eighteen years. She is accompanied by her two sons, John W. and Clarence. Mrs. Mackay says the length of her stay in San Francisco will depend on Mr. Mackay's health. She hopes to induce him to take a trip abroad with her as soon as he is entirely recovered.

More Survivors Arrive

San Francisco, April 11.—The steamer Coronado arrived this morning with 18 survivors of the ship King James.

A WEDDING THIS EVENING.

Miss A. Waitt and Mr. L. G. Henderson will be married this evening at 7 o'clock at Christ Church cathedral. Only the immediate friends of the couple will be present. The honeymoon will be spent on the mainland.

THE MOGUL DUE.

The steamship Mogul of the N. P. line is hourly expected to arrive from Yokohama. She was passed off the coast by the Empress of Japan yesterday morning and should have been in this morning. The wires are down to Carmanah Point, and Otter Point is the only place from which she can be reported.

BACK FROM ENGLAND.

Walter Morris, of the Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., is back from his trip to England, where he went to place some of the product of the company's works. It is understood that his trip was very successful, but the results will not be made public until after he meets with and reports to the directors on Thursday.

PYTHIANISM.

At Friday night's meeting of Far West Lodge some applications for membership were read and a candidate was elected to receive the rank of Page.

Grand Chancellor J. M. Hughes is visiting the lodges at Nanaimo, Wellington, Northfield and Duncan's.

At the last regular meeting of Far West Lodge, No. 1, a vote of thanks was tendered Knight W. G. Ogle for a present of an elegant piece of furniture to be used in the new Pythian Castle. The present is valued at $50 and was much admired.

Col. Belnsed is inspecting the division at Nanaimo.

The rank of Page will be conferred at the next meeting of Far West Lodge, No. 1.

LOAN BY-LAW ELECTION.

Notices have been posted for the surface drainage loan by-law election on Tuesday next. Considerable interest is being shown in the measure, especially by the laboring classes, who are deeply concerned in its passage. The measure provides for the raising of $125,000 for putting in main surface drains in the Work Estate, View street and branches, Spring Ridge and Fernwood road, Cook street and branches, Michigan and Superior streets, Oswego street, Menzies street, North and South Pandora streets, Victoria West, and other necessary drains not specified. The polling places are at the City Hall, Burnes Block and 27 Government street. The by-law requires a three-fifths vote to carry, it have been taken up just a little too early to come under the simple majority provision of the amended municipal act.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

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THE IRISH BILL.

Joseph Chamberlain Has Sundry Objections to Offer.

London, April 10.—There was but a thin attendance in the house of commons to-day when the second discussion was resumed on the motion for the second reading of the Irish home rule bill. The first speaker was Herbert W. Paul, Liberal M. P. for South Edinburgh. Mr. Paul did not fill the benches, and it was not until Hon. Joseph Chamberlain rose that the members hurried in the house and assumed an espect of interest and attention.

Mr. Chamberlain said the bill proposed to establish a brand new constitution for Ireland. The prime minister asked them, continued Mr. Chamberlain, when the controversy would be settled if the measure should be rejected. The whole question really was, could the bill settle the controversy? Was not Mr. Gladstone in too great a hurry? Was he competent to deal with the Irish difficulty? A new era had opened for Ireland with the disestablishment of the Irish church, and then the agrarian question had been partially settled. Time ought to be given to allow for the beneficial operation of these measures; but the Prime Minister said that Ireland was still discontented and that no progress towards conciliation had been made. If such was the case, then the prediction of the Prime Minister regarding measures he had already promoted for Ireland had proved fallacious and threw discredit on his predictions in regard to the present measure giving Ireland a separate legislature. Probably, added Mr. Chamberlain, the people of England would accept the bill if they knew that it would enable them to get rid of the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) But he feared it would do nothing of the kind. Mr. Gladstone had disregarded the rights of the minority and treated the most influential and prosperous section of the Irish people with contempt. He proposed to subject that portion of the Irish people to such legislative conditions as would wreck their industries and expose the whole country to financial ruin. Not Ireland alone but England equally had reason to dread the result of the measure. The whole of the property classes, continued Mr. Chamberlain, whatever their religion, were opposed to the bill. Had the Prime Minster, he asked, ever known any state to succeed when the government was opposed to a majority of the classes owning property? Even the Nationalists accepting the measure did not admit that it was a finality. He challenged the Irish leaders to say whether they accepted the principles in the bill affirming the veto of the crown on the advice of a British Ministry and preventing the Irish Parliament from dealing with external trade.

Were these taken as final, or were the financial clauses rendering Ireland liable to increased taxation for war and other purposes connected with Imperial policy accepted as final? There was absolutely nothing final about the bill. As soon as the Irish Parliament should be formed they would require to be patched up again. Did anybody consider the so-called safe-guards in the bill worth anything if the majority was determined to disregard them. True, the British Parliament could enforce them by civil war, but not otherwise. (Conservative cheers.) The only safeguard the government had, continued Mr. Chamberlain, was the good feeling of the Irish leaders and people, and, if the government had the courage of their convictions, they ought to sweep away the so-called safeguards in the bill, but probably Mr. Gladstone still suspected the good intentions of the men to whom he was manoeuvering to give the government of Ireland. These were the men about whom he formerly said that they preached the gospel of plunder, and were marching through rapine to the disemberment of the Empire. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer had denounced them as preaching the doctrines of treason and murder. The present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster had said that if the police should be placed in the hands of an elective body, the landlords might whistle for their rents, and be glad if they escaped with a whole skin. The present Secretary for Scotland had once declared that he would rather remain a private citizen throughout his life than consent to confide the lives and liberties of a law-abiding population to a Parliament composed of such men. These were the utterances of four ministers who now led the way in proposing to establish such a Parliament. He would not say that Ireland, if England should be engaged in war, would take sides against her, but it was possible that the sympathy of the Irish might be with England's opponent, thus really exposing the English to the risk of a simultaneous civil and foreign war. Mr. Gladstone now professed boundless faith in the Irish people; but it was a faith of recent growth. They were asked to stake the honor and dignity and the life of the nation on the assurance that a miracle would be wrought, changing the hearts of men and altering the springs of human action. The danger was too great and the possible gain too small. If the bill should pass and they escaped disaster and disgrace, the government would still fail to find a plausible reason for risking so much with so little corresponding advantages.

Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellites, ridiculed Mr. Chamberlain's prophecies of disaster. The Irish people, he said, hailed the bill as a pledge that their aspirations would be satisfied if they would accept it as a message of lasting peace. The predictions that they would misuse it to foment discord and disloyalty could be made honestly only by those mistaking the present methods of the Irish nation. He could not say that the Irish party were quite satisfied with the financial clauses of the Home Rule bill, nevertheless they accepted it generally as an honest settlement of the question. As far as the Irish party could foresee, it might prove a final settlement. If the bill were carried the Prime Minister would win the undying gratitude of millions of men. (Prolonged cheers.)

William Redmond, leader of the Parnellites, said that the bill had been discussed sufficiently by the House. Nothing was to be gained by a prolonged debate. He ridiculed the idea that Ulster had anything to fear from the Catholics.

Sir George Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, who followed Mr. Redmond, made an elaborate defence of the bill.

After a speech by Ashmead Bartlett, Conservative, who prophesied that the bill would be rejected, an adjournment was taken.

Mormon Stakes Exercising.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10.—The exercises incident to the dedication of the Mormon temple were resumed this morning, the congregation comprising 1900 members of the Weber, and 250 members of the Bear Lake Stakes. The morning service lasted until noon, when the congregation left on once side of the building, and the afternoon participants entered on the other side. The latter included 2100 members of the Utah and Oneida Stakes.

THE SEAL ARBITRATION.

A Brief Discussion on the Treaty in the British House of Commons.

In the imperial house of commons, upon the vote for diplomatic services, Mr. T. G. Bowles occupied the best part of an hour explaining why he wished to reduce the vote of £4,000 on account of the Behring Sea arbitration.

Sir Edward Grey (under secretary of foreign affairs) dealing at first with the suggested coercion of the colonies, pointed out that Canada was represented on the arbitration board and bore part of the expense, and he thought it was a reflection on the loyalty of the colony when the hon. member pre-supposed that if in the result the verdict should not be in accordance with her wishes she would not be prepared to abide by it loyally. (Hear, hear.) The speech of the hon. member was singularly inopportune. (Cheers.) He had dealt with the habits of the fur seal, but hon. members had not yet full access to the knowledge which they would presently have as to the habits of the animals. The joint commissioners sent out had investigated this question carefully on the spot; they had presented reports, which would be laid before the court of arbitration; and the government was willing to publish those reports as soon as consent was obtained. The hon. member stated that he did not wish to have any arbitration at all. Where was the alternative? He suggested wrangling and chaffering, but how would this method lead to any definite conclusion? Next, the hon. member suggested surrender, but this the government were not prepard to do. The hon. member also said the government should go to war, but this step, also, they were not prepared to undertake. Even if it were wished to dismiss arbitration and adopt some other alternative it would be too late to raise such a discussion as this, considering how far arbitration had gone. But there was no party in that house who wished to interfere with arbitration. (Hear, hear.) Even to enter into a discussion of the arbitration would leave themselves open to a suspicion that they were dissatisfied with the arbitrators, or that they were not prepared to abide by the decision, or that they had discovered some point of weakness in their case. He did not believe that the house of commons felt any want of confidence in the arbitrators, or that they had any idea of giving to the United States the impression that they did not intend to be bound by the decision. (Hear, hear.) On these grounds he asked the committee not to enter into a discussion, but to allow the vote to pass, and so sanction an arrangment entered into by the late and carried on by the present government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. W. Lowther, ex-under secretary for foreign affairs, only rose to concur in the suggestion as to the undesirability of continuing the discussion. They had absolute confidence in the justice of their position, and they had equal confidence that the arbitrators would do their best to administer justice and settle for all time the unhappy differences that had arisen between themselves and the United States. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The Strike at Hull.

London, April 10.—The London dockers are raising a general fund for the strikers. The sailors and firemen in Hull have given the Wilsons twenty-four hours' notice that they will not sail the steamer Orlando unless port wages are paid.

Behring Sea Dispute.

London, April 10.—A blue book containing the American counter case in the Behring Sea dispute has been issued. The false transaction in the American evidence is described under the heading "Imposition practised upon the United States." The statement concludes thus:—"In partly staying their action the United States will at the same time introduce such criticisms upon or rebutting evidence to the British case as may seem called for."

Attempted Assassination.

Vienna, April 10.—Great excitement has been caused by an attempt to assassinate Cardinal Vaszary, primate of Hungary. The cardinal was walking with his secretary when a well-dressed young man rushed upon him and made a desperate attempt to stab him with a knife. The cardinal stepped to one side, evading the blows of the assassin, while the secretary received two severe stabs at the hands of the desperado. The would-be murderer was arrested, but refused to give any information as to his motive or identity. Cardinal Vaszary was unhurt. There seems to be no doubt that the attempt to murder the cardinal was prompted by the intense struggle now going on in Hungary in relation to civil marriage and the baptism of children of mixed marriages in which the cardinal is looked upon as the leader of the ecclesiastical party. In the present instance the assailant appears to be a fanatic.

Melmite Turpin Forgiven.

Paris, April 10.—President Carnot has issued an order for the release of M. Turpin, the inventor of melinite, convicted of betraying secrets in connection with the manufacture of it—an explosive—the secret of which was owned by the government of France.

Turkish Misrule in Armenia.

London, April 10.—Advices from Constantinople show that the British consuls at Smyrna, Trebizonde and other places have sent to the British embassy in Constantinople lists containing the names of 1000 Armenians who are imprisoned on various charges in several consular districts. It is reported that Great Britain will propose the holding of a conference by the European powers to consider Turkish rule in Armenia. It is charged that it is a common occurrence for Turks to kidnap Christian girls and dispose of them to the owners of harems. If the relatives and friends of the girls attempted to regain them they were met with the statement that the girls had embraced Mohammedanism, and this as a rule ends it as far as the Armenians are concerned.

Columbus' Caravel at Cuba.

Havana, April 10.—The caravel Santa Maria arrived this afternoon. More than 20,000 persons were on the wharf and beach cheering her as she entered the harbor in tow of the warship Jorge Juan, which brought her from Cape May, S.E.

Baird's Last Will.

London, April 10.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. says the property of George Abington Baird, or Squire Abington, will not go to his family as has been stated, a will having been made by Baird on board the steamer Majestic during his voyage.

The Dangers of Royalty.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Lisbon says that while King Carlos was driving yesterday afternoon, an attempt was made to assassinate him. A young man ran toward the carriage, brandishing a revolver, and before the police could pursue him, fired a shot, which passed several feet above the King's head. The young man was arrested and imprisoned. The attempt of the police to keep the matter as quiet as possible, resulted, says the dispatch, in the circulation of a report that the young man merely ran with his cane raised toward the carriage.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

The Tammany Boss.

Mr. Richard Croker, the boss of Tammany Hall, has evidently not been in politics altogether for his health. He himself has testified that in 1885 he was obliged to borrow a large sum of money on mortgage, and the intimation in his testimony was that this step was compelled by his poverty. Yet four years after that he was able to buy the farm at Richfield Springs, N. Y.—and a very beautiful piece of property it is—and to invest a year later $150,000 in stocking it. The investments in this property and the valuable horses he has put upon it amount to over $250,000, and his purchase a week or so ago of an interest in the Belle Meade farm involves an outlay of $250,000 more. His new home and some adjoining real estate are estimated to be worth more than $100,000, and he has other property in Harlem worth at least $50,000 more; so that there is visible, according to these reports, $650,000 worth of property owned by a man who, five years ago, was practically penniless, and who has had no other visible occupation than politics in that time. Mr. Croker's style of living is such as would require an income of $25,000 or $30,000 a year, and therefore the estimate of Holland, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, that Mr. Croker is worth $1,000,000 or more is probably correct.

Fort Sheppard.

The City of Kootenay Land and Improvement Company, Limited, will open an office at 26 Fort street, in the Five Sisters block, on the 1st of March, next, when a limited number of lots in the town of Fort Sheppard will be offered for sale. *

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and note heads, color labels, etc., etc., go to to the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor. Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance Yates street. Orders taken at the TIMES office. *

"How to Cure all Skin Diseases." Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, &c., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—Miss Emery, Chas King, A Donau, F W Gatter, J Wright, N H Strong, C M Seeley, J M Lehman, H Waters, A E Lewis, J Bain, A Montgomery, Jno Miller, G H Hodgson and sister, G L Holt, A B Winchester, Mrs Bruce, R I Evans and wife, F W Baldrick, Mrs Seeley, E J Mesher, R H Caller, Mrs F Young, Wm McDonald, Jno Soeger, Edwin Scott and wife, Mrs Giddings, Chas Wesley, C T W Piper, G W Dillon, C Swonberg and wife, F W Parker, Mrs Jones, E J Newbegin, M Johnson, Dr Sproule, J H Kohm, H Anthman, R Kone, F H Osgood, G Lipcott, Gus Varreiman, H A Stretch, M Dolon, M J Jones, Mrs Maynard, Miss L Maynard, Dr Griffin, H G Reed, Chas King.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—Henry Bruds, J T Downey, Henry Wain, Gilmore and McC, H Waldon, Thos Riley, F Rogers, B and K M Co, M Miller, A W A Thompson, Wilson Bros, Ames Holden Co, J and A Clearihue, J H Todd and Son, A J Stretch, F M Scott, Spratt and Gray, Nanaimo Pharmacy, D E Campbell, Stewart and H Drug Co, Cochrane and M, H Proctor, T Shotbolt, E E Blackwood, J S Ciute, Hong Lee, Kwong On Wo, Sing Lee, Wells Fargo Co, Wing On Tai, F A Devereaux, T Gambling, W W Dovey, C W McIntosh, R B Moore, Brundage and S, M Stout, W W Adams, W Denny, W H Perry, E G Bower, F Davey, N E T and L Co, A Strachan, T W Reamer, E and N R R, H Shortand Son, J W Tolmie, G A McTavish, Hong Chong Co, R Hughes, Peter Roland.

Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused **great itching** and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the **itching and burning ceased,** and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now **perfectly well,** has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Testimonial

Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an immense concern like ours is not beneficent?

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, EMPRESS OF CHINA, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.

GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaides Island every alternate Thursday at ..... 7 a.m. Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, April 12, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa.....THURSDAY, April 27th, 1893, 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the Eastern mails

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

no2

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19.

Taking effect March 25, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock. For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

AND

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., call upon or address

TEOS A. GRAHAM, Dist. Pass. Agent, No. 1113 Pacific Ave., Washington Block, Tacoma, Wash.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agt.

WING ON,

Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.

20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B. C.

ap6-2m

GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED 100% LYE

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto

MEDICAL.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTING. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C. Before. After. june10-ly

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a Canadian who has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose postage for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH. For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. June17 ly

Complete Manhood AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BIG T TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B. C. 6mod

HOTELS.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JONATHAN MERRIFIELD.

CITY POUND.

In City Pound ONE BAY HORSE, white streak on nose. Will be sold at City Pound by auction at 12 o'clock noon, April 8th, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW, Pound Keeper.

March, 25th.

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets

VICTORIA, B. C.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS Manager

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that having sold my business to the Saywa Mill and Lumber Co., Limited, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends and patrons for past favors and ask that the same be extended to the new firm.

Persons having claims against me are requested to present the same, and all persons indebted to me are requested to pay such indebtedness at my office, 16 Trounce Avenue.

oct23 tf W. P. SAYWARD.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—::— FOR FAMILY USE, —::—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

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ISOM LANNING & CO

ALBANY, OREGON.

THE ROBERTS SAFETY Water Tube MARINE BOILER

FOR YACHTS, LAUNCHES, AND OTHER STEAMERS.

THE Original Fixed Water Line Pipe Boiler

NEARLY 400 IN USE!

SAFE, Reliable, Simple, Light Weight, Economical, No Shop Repairs, Small Space. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and other reading matter, with hundreds of enthusiastic letters from purchasers and engineers.

Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1889, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty costs be sooner paid.

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, M.C.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

No. 11 Rae Street.

Applications to be made at the Home or to MRS. D. W. HIGGINS Cadboro Bay Road.

PILOTS AND TUGS.

To the Editor: It is most amusing to read your report of the last board of trade meeting. You credit H. E. Connon, agent for the Northern Pacific steamers, with saying that the pilotage rate for Victoria is an "extortion." Now let us see on what basis Mr. Connon arrived at such a conclusion. Victoria pilotage rate I am told, is for steamers $1.50 per foot draft of water, and as the steamers which Mr. Connon represents draw an average of 20 feet, their whole pilotage only amounts to $30, and this only twice a month.

Now the amount of pilotage that a vessel drawing 20 feet would have to pay entering San Francisco, Portland or San Diego would be equivalent to $10 per foot draft, making the pilotage for steamers such as are run by the N. P. $200, or six times more than is charged them at this port. Such being the case, tell me where the extortion comes in. I am afraid that the reducing of the pilotage rates is fostered in bosoms other than that of the agent of the N. P. steamers.

Now a word as to who composes the pilot board at this port. There are five commissioners, as follows: R. P. Rithet, Robert Ward, W. H. Hall, Capt. W. A. Clark and E. G. Baker. The first is chairman and the last is secretary-treasurer. The first three are interested parties and should not be on the board. Mr. Baker is also an interested party, and the only difference between him and the three gentlemen named is that the more pilotage charged the more he gets out of it, for out of every dollar a pilot earns he takes ten cents, or ten per cent. of the gross earnings of the pilots. From the foregoing you will see that the only independent member of the board is Capt. Clarke, but as he is only one against four he can't do much for the benefit of the pilots.

At present there are five pilots on the staff, and as matters are now and have been for some time any reduction in the rates would reduce the earnings of the pilots to a mere pittance. Such being the case, the pilots are dissatisfied with the prospects before them.

Through the medium of your columns I ask the five gentlemen composing the pilot board would they be satisfied at the end of every year with an even balance sheet in their business. I think not. They one and all look for a handsome profit, and I don't blame them. Then let them leave the pilots more than will keep soul and body together.

Very often you will hear of Mr. Ward and the others complain of the penurious treatment dealt out to this province by the federal government, but I ask them what do they expect when they themselves set the example? My advice to them is to leave well alone, for if Victoria's success as a shipping port depends on reducing her pilots' earnings to a pittance she had better shut up shop.

I will now say a word or two touching on what Mr. Robert Ward said about towage charges. In this connection he said that he would like to see more energy displayed by tug owners, as it was not complimentary to see ships towed into port by foreign tugs and with foreign pilots holding the helm. Yes, and he might have gone a little further and spoken of Victoria merchants acting as agents and receiving commissions from foreign tug boats for securing for them work that properly belongs to British tugs. You will be surprised when I tell you that one of the principal merchants in this city is agent for the American tow boat combination whose great desire is to see the towing interests of British Columbia entirely crushed. These men posa as patriots. No wonder we have dull times. If Mr. Ward is the public-spirited citizen he would make us believe he is why does he not get up and make use of his ability and means in the formation of a tug boat service that would be a credit to the country and a source of profit to the company formed? I am told that the Messrs. Dunsmuir, the only parties in the province who own what can be called a respectable tow boat, would be only too glad to join in the formation of such a company, and if Mr. Ward feels that it is not very complimentary to see foreign tugs doing British Columbia towing, then let him sail in and show his fellow citizens that he has faith in the country and have his name go down to posterity as a public benefactor. I am satisfied that the formation of a powerful tug boat company only wants to be taken hold of by a few public-spirited gentlemen to make it a success, and not let thousands of dollars go yearly to foreign tugs.

PROGRESS.

BURGLARS!

To the Editor: Will you allow me to make use of your columns for the purpose of thanking a gentleman (who called at my house very early yesterday morning, but who omitted to leave his name), for the honor done to my humble roof-tree. If he will call again in the evening, and if he will get rid of his bashfulness so far as to come through the front door instead of the pantry window, I shall be very happy to receive him. I may say that, although the silver plate and family jewels are at my banker's, we have still with us a piano and a few other light articles which are worth removing. These are always at the disposal of friends when they call at seasonable hours, but as a general rule we do not care to receive visitors after midnight.

But, sir, to be serious, where is this sort of thing going to stop? One of my friends has been robbed of jewelry which cannot be replaced for money; others have been visited, the robbers have become bolder, and yet nothing tangible seems to be done. The police have their eyes on somebody, I hear, but there the matter seems likely to end, and meantime the enterprising burglar burgles merrily to his heart's content.

WM. GREIG.

Phoenix street, April 9.

Hospitality in Arkansas

Travelling in the mountains of Southeast Arkansas a few years ago my guide got lost. Night overtook us and we stopped at the house of a typical Arkansan to remain all night. The man made every excuse in the world, but it being a sparsely settled neighborhood he consented to keep us.

The family consisted of a father and mother and twelve children. There were six daughters—all fine, buxom, good-looking girls, averaging about 130 pounds each. There were two rooms in the house, which was built of round logs. In fact there were two separate houses, with about six feet space between them, so that we had to go outdoors from one to get into the other. One room was used as a sleeping apartment, the other as a kitchen. Our fare consisted of corn bread sorghum molasses and coffee with no sugar or cream. My knife was broken in two and the fork had but one prong. I drank my coffee from a tea cup, my guide from an oyster can, and the landlord from the lid of a little tin bucket.

In the sleeping apartment there were but three beds, and sixteen of us to use them. These beds were constructed of upright pieces nailed to the floor, with a piece of scantling extending from one to the other, and small poles, laid from the scantling to the chinking of the cabin, upon which a straw tick was laid. The beds were very narrow, so that it was difficult for two to sleep comfortably. The beds were filled and the residue were scattered promiscuously over the floor. The family went out while the strangers prepared to retire. The old man slept next to our bed, with a revolver under his pillow and a Winchester by his side. Somnambulism was not indulged in that night by the visitors. The room, by actual measurement, was 12x14. Imagine sixteen people sleeping in a room that size! The owls outside and the snoring inside were enough to drive a nervous man crazy.

But soon we were all asleep and the troubles of the day forgotten. I never enjoyed a night's rest better. No one of that family could read or write, yet it was the happiest I ever saw.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A New Fraud.

A new kind of fraud, the perpetrators of which have their basis of operations in England, is exposed by the French ministry of justice in an official communication appearing in the Moniteur. It seems that recently the hotel keepers here have received letters from a pretended tourist agency in London asking them whether they are willing to enter into a business arrangement, and in particular whether they can accommodate on a certain date a party of so many excursionists who are to go out provided with the tickets of the agency. On a reply being sent by the hotel keeper in the affirmative he receives a form of contract appointing him sole agent and laying down rules and conditions, and with this is a request that he will sign it and forwward it, together with 20 francs for "registration" to a supposed English solicitor, whose name is given. A number of hotel-keepers have sent the money and are still waiting for the expected party of visitors.

How Man is Vanishing.

A French statistician, who has been studying the military and other records, has found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 5 feet 9 inches; that in 1790 it was 5 feet six inches; in 1820 it was 5 feet 6 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3 3-4 inches. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and then applying this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first man attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches. Goliath was quite a degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to the later time we find that in the beginning of our era the average height of man was 9 feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 feet 8 inches. But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to 15 inches.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Ceylon's Exhibit—What it Will Cost to See the Sights of the Show.

Ceylon will make a unique exhibit at the World's Fair. The floor of the building it will erect will consist of Ceylon woods. The pillars, capitals, and carvings will all be reproductions of original objects in the ancient cities of Ceylon, and these will all be worked in ironwood, ebony, and satinwood. The gradations of coloring in the carved pillars will be striking. The shading is from pale crimson-yellow of satinwood to the warm orange-brown of the jakwood and the darker tints of margossa, palu and kumbuk. Suriyamara and old root-stem wood of the tamarind are beautiful in the markings. Abundance of light to reveal the beauties of carvings and traceries in the building is to be secured by a large number of windows with beautifully carved frames. One of these window frames will be a reproduction of the stone window from the palace at Yarahu. The building is to cost about $30,000.

The Columbian Rolling Chair Company is now engaging college students for attendance in charge of the chairs. The rates fixed by the Exposition authorities are as follows:—For chair carrying one person, 75 cents per hour, 40 cents per half hour; two persons, $1 per hour, 50 cents per half hour; one person, when chair is taken for a period of not less than 10 hours, $6 for the first 10 hours, and 40 cents per hour for the time over 10 hours; carrying two persons, $8 for the first 10 hours and 75 cents an hour after that. In employing men as attendants for the chairs, the company are following the instructions of the Exposition authorities in giving the first chance to college students. The roll will be completed March 1, and 1600 men will then be employed to report for duty May 1. The attendants will be furnished with comfortable lodgings near the Fair grounds, free of charge, and will be paid 25 per cent. of their gross earnings, or will be paid $1 per day and 10 per cent. of their gross earnings. The chairs will be mounted on bicycle wheels, with 1 1-2 inch rubber tires and full ball bearings, and will be the only vehicles allowed in the Exhibition buildings.

There is to be a monument of coal at the World's Fair 50 feet high, 10 feet square at the base, and four feet square at the top. It is to be exhibited by a Pennsylvania coal company. It will be constructed in sections 16 feet long, and put together at Chicago. Pieces of coal will be selected that will show, when placed in position, all the connecting minerals that are found in the mining of coal. Some parts of the coal will be left in the rough state and others will be highly polished. One single piece of coal already prepared weighs almost two tons.

Apropos of the cost to visitors for seeing the sights of the Exposition, including the entrance charge of 50 cents, a writer in the Chicago Inter-Ocean expresses himself as follows:—"In the whole length and breadth of the Plaisance are to be found about fifty concessions. They include everything, from an electric tower, where a sightseer is asked to pay a dollar for a ride, to the street in Cairo and the Turkish mosque, where the prices are graded from a dime to half a dollar, according to the anxiety of the visitor and the number of sights he sees. Beginning at the east end of the Plaisance, one may walk into the Irish village and see the natives make butter and lace; then he may step over to the electric tower and pay for a ride to the top and back. With his head whirling and his pocket-book getting dizzy, he can come to the Bohemian and American glass factories, and pay a quarter for a peep at he blowers. Then he comes to the animal show, and drops half a dollar to see dogs ride tigers and lions draw a cart. If these leave him unsatisfied, he can find two panoramas, a Turkish village with dancing girls, a minaret tower filled with curios, a street in Cairo—more dances—a Moorish palace and restaurant, the Algerian section, the Ferris wheel, the ice railway, an old Pompeiian house, a Morocco section with ballon attractions, and an Austrian village, and last, a village of Amazons from Dahomey. Each of these has its special features, to which admission is charged by authority of the Exposition. In most cases the fee is 25 cents, in some it is as low as 10 cents, and in others as high as $1. In all cases the Ways and Means Committee derives a revenue of from 20 to 70 per cent. of the gross receipts." Finally he arrives at the conclusion that with economy the whole may be seen for $15

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itchin and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. tts&w

Gentlemen

Razors and shaving materials of best heffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

—Wall paper remnants and last season's patterns at greatly reduced prices at Weller Bros.

"Canada for the Canadians."

"Canada for the Canadians." That is a good cry! You can build up good citizens, good ships and railways, and great commercial prosperity upon that cry.

Some people think if a thing only comes to them from a great distance it must be better than the same thing at home. Distance fosters illusions. The truth that a prophet hath no honor in his own country still has application. Berlin, or London, or Paris, sounds so much grander than Montreal. So some people think! Not sensible people! Foolish people who think that big names make the thing better and lend dignity to their position.

Common sense will have ultimate triumph.

Common sense has achieved a signal victory in one particular.

Ladies' Wraps were always expensive. They have always been imported. The duty and the glamor of distance, and the imposing sound of big cities, gave them a high price and great vogue.

Why not make Ladies' Wraps here in Canada?

That thought occurred to the proprietors of MELISSA. They should perhaps, have been seized with it earlier, for their success with the Men's Coats had been immediate and great. Would the loyal women of Canada not buy an article which was a necessity with them, made right at their doors, if that article was a good deal better than the article which came from a long distance?

It was an experiment, but from the moment the skilled artists which the manufacturers of MELISSA employed got to work, and showed specimens of their craft, success was assured.

So then, ladies, in every city and town and village of the Dominion, you can buy wraps for yourselves and children, more tasteful, more truly artistic in finish, more stylish and fastidious in outline than any that have been imported.

There was a need for the MELISSA in Ladies' Wraps. They had to put up with unsightly rubber garments, much to their discomfort, but they have now perfect fit, with infinite variety of shade and grace, and, not least, absolute protection from the rain, in garments which it will be a pride to wear, and at prices which put them within easy reach.

Here is a new departure, a patriotic enterprise worthy of support for the sake of that national solidarity which the politicians talk about, but chiefly worthy because of its intrinsic merit.

Travellers will soon be on the road with Fall samples.

Designs, patterns and every other information furnished on application.

Special attention given to letter orders.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.,
MONTREAL

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,
MONTREAL,
Wholesale Agents for the Dominion.

ap8-11-15-18

FROM TERMINAL OR INTERIOR POINTS
— THE —
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD
Is the line to take
TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Din'ng Car Route.
It runs Through Vestibuled Trains
Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in change of cars) composed of
DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are Free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —
A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.
Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of the Company.
Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				TONNAGE 1117	
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...*Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	28	...Seattle...	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria†...	MI	Lv	8 30 pm

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make connections at Port Townsend for passengers from Bellingham Bay points to Victoria and return.

Whatcom Route.
S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

6 00 pm	Lv	MI	..‖Tacoma...	132	Ar	4 30 pm
9 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle...	100	Lv	2 30 pm
12 15 am	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend.	55	Lv	11 30 am
2 45 am	Lv	101	..Anacortes..	21	Lv	9 15 am
7 45 am	Ar	123	..Fairhaven..	3	Lv	8 00 am
6 10 am	Ar	131	...Sehome...	1	Lv	7 30 am
4 30 am	Ar	132	...Whatcom...	MI	Lv	6 00 am

‖Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	MI		A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...*Seattle....	58	Ar	6 pm
12 30 am	Lv	39	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
6 00 am	Ar	86	‖Pt. Townsend	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‖ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent
Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass Agent.
121 First Washington st., Portland, Or.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 12 A.M.
City of Puebla - - - April 14
R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

An
Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.
Established 1873.
— BANKERS —
VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

— AGENTS FOR —
WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

DULUTH

THE DIVISIONAL TERMINUS OF THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY, AT DUNCAN'S BAY, VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Duluth has been officially announced to be the Terminus as above.
The first call of $100,000 on the Railway Stock has been fully paid up
The Lots owned by the Railway Company in Duluth are not for sale.

PRICES OF LOTS range from $75 to $750.

TERMS---One-third Cash, one-third in six months, one-third in twelve months
Interest on deferred payments.
For particulars apply to
F. C. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 51 Yates St.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Notice is hereby given that the "Dupont" Hospital Ambulance is now ready for service in cases of accidents, and can be obtained at the Victoria Transfer Stables.

The use of the ambulance for all cases other than accidents can only be obtained on the order of one of the Consulting or Visiting Physicians of the Hospital.

The names of the said Physicians can be had on application at the Victoria Transfer Stables

H. M. YATES,
Secretary

A BY-LAW

WHEREAS it is expedient to raise a sum of money to provide for the construction of certain main surface drains in the city of Victoria as follows:

Work Estate,

View street and branches,

Spring Ridge and Fernwood road,

Cook street and branches,

Michigan and Superior streets,

Oswego street,

Menzies street,

North and South Pandora streets.

Victoria West,

And other necessary drains not specified.

AND WHEREAS the estimated cost of such works is $125,000.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the city the sum of $125,000.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $8,125 to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt and interest hereinafter mentioned.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the corporation of the city of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll, being for the year 1892, was $18,749,125.

AND WHEREAS it will require an annual special rate of four-fifths of one mill in the dollar for the payment of the interest and for creating an equal yearly sinking fund for paying the principal of the said new debt according to the Municipal Act, 1892.

AND WHEREAS it is intended to reduce the general rate so that the said special rate shall not increase the total rate of taxation.

Be it therefore enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $125,000 00 currency, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the treasurer of the said corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinbefore recited.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of $125,000 00 in currency, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall be made payable in fifty years from the date hereinafter mentioned for this by-law to take effect, at the office of the treasurer of the said corporation, in the City Hall, Victoria, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature of the Mayor and of the Clerk of the Corporation respectively to the coupons may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac simile.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly at the office of the said treasurer.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debentures and the interest to become due thereon an equal special rate of four-fifths of one mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be levied and collected in each year upon all rateable property within the city of Victoria during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 6. In case of any conflict, inconsistency or repugnancy between the provisions of this by-law and any of the provisions of the Local Improvement By-law, 1892, as amended by By-law No. 178, entitled, "A By-law to amend the Local Improvement By-law, 1892," the provisions of this by-law shall prevail and override any of the provisions of such Local Improvement By-law to the extent of any such conflict, inconsistency or repugnancy, but this by-law shall not be deemed to in any wise repeal, alter or amend such Local Improvement By-law and amendment, except in so far as this by-law is concerned, and then so far only as is necessary to give full force and effect to this by-law.

Sec. 7. This by-law shall before the passage thereof receive the assent of the electors of the said corporation in a manner provided for by the Municipal Act, 1892, or any amendment thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of May, 1893.

Sec. 8. This by-law may be cited as "The Surface Drains By-law, 1893."

Passed the Municipal Council this 27th day of March, 1893.

Re-considered, adopted and finally passed the Council on the day of , 1893.

TAKE NOTICE

That the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Electors will be taken at Burnes' building, Bastion Square, for the Central Ward; at the City Hall, Pandora street, for the North Ward, and at a building situated on the east side of Government street, between Broughton and Courtney streets, and known as No. 27, for the South Ward, in the City of Victoria, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of April instant, and that the poll will be kept open between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and four p. m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 1st, 1893.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A good female cook for small family. Apply 11 to 1, noon, and from 5 to 8 p.m. to Mrs. Rumerfelt, 35 Gorge road. a10-3t

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 118 Yates St. ap11 tf

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar28-m s & w k-3m

LADY wishes a child to take care of. Charges moderate. Address Mrs. N., Times office. m16-1m

WANTED—A partner with $2000 for the liquor business. Address "Business," TIMES office m13 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—By a young lady a few pupils for the piano. Terms moderate. Address E, Times office. a10-2t

WANTED—Now, 100 glass or stone quart ink bottles, and 500 small round ones. Apply 60 Pandora St., after 4 p.m., daily. Prof. Tottenham. ap6-6t

A MARRIED MAN urgently wants employment in office, or as canvasser or in any capacity whatever. Capable of undertaking any duties. Several years in Victoria. R., Times office. mar28-tf

WANTED — Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "York-hire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Liver and white Spaniel. Short tail; long brown ears. Reward to any one returning to Victoria Transfer Stables. ap10-2t

FOUND—Picked up in Straits of Fuca one fishing boat painted blue. Owner can have same by paying expenses. If not claimed in five days will be sold to pay expenses. Apply at Spratt's wharf. a8-5t

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—First-class, doing a good business. Terms easy. Address A. M., this office. ap7-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A lot of fine fresh calved milch cows. Guaranteed gentle. Apply to W. J. McKeon, jr., Oriental Hotel. ap6-1w

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—200 acres at Toquart. Apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co. mar25 1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—First class cushion tyred safety bicycle, almost new, price $75; also pony cart, built last fall, suitable for small sized pony. Price $80. Apply to Wm. Christie, C. P. R. Telegraph office. m20-tf

FOR SALE—A good spring wagon with horse and harness complete for $110. Apply to Geo. Phillips, 146 Government St. f28-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1600 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—A front bedroom, in private family. Good location, on car line, James Bay. Part board if required. Terms moderate. Apply Bita, Times office. a8-3t

TO LET—A well furnished front room, 144 Menzies St. ap6-3t

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light house-keeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3-tf

TO LET—Suite of rooms for housekeeping to a respectable couple. Stove and water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia Ave. m28-1m

TO LET — Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET. — Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

PHYSICIANS.

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 429. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE, Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London. S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied. Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

MRS. R. STEVENSON, Certificated Midwife. 22 years practice at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, Eng. Address: 71½ Fort St. mar20-1m

PROF. TOTTENHAM, Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist, Will be at home to patients on and after 1 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—: Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 30 Government Street.

ARCHITECTS

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT. Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES, TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO. Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). m10 1m

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join. RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au9yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy8 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LANGLEY, 1-1y Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, oct5 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

JOHN J. AUSTIN NOTARY PUBLIC. Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C. Box 56.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184, ja18

JOHN DOHERTY GENERAL SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale f23-1y

WE BEG TO INFORM

Victorians

That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store

37 Fort Street,

5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

Only Opticians

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses. Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds. Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada. Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

37 FORT STREET.

(Formerly 27 Fort St.; successors to Hyams.) ☞ We give Oculist's Prescriptions our special attention. Do not let any one tell you that your glasses cannot be ground here. Bring your prescription to us. We guarantee to fill it within 48 hours, and give you work equal in accuracy and finish to any on the American continent.

NOTICE is hereby given that George Thomas Demaine has sold his business as baker at 221 Cook Street, to Matthew Edward Blaquiere, who will carry on the same at the said place. All debts due to the said George Thomas Demaine will be payable to the said Matthew Edward Blaquiere. April 8th, 1893. GEO. THOS. DEMAINE. ap10-2t. MATTHEW C. BLAQUIERE.

Victoria Building Society.

The 31st Drawing for an Appropriation in connection with the above Society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad Street (opposite View),

On Thursday, April 13th, 1893, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order, A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary. For shares apply to the Secretary, at his office, 46 Fort Street, cor. Broad. ap10-4t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND

National Concert

In Aid of the

Young Men's Christian Association,

Under the Auspices of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CHOIR

ON

Tuesday Evening,

11th inst., at 8 o'clock in the Hall of the Church, Blanchard street. National songs and choruses, National instruments and National costumes. Admission 50 cents. a8 3t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday & Wednesday,

APRIL 11th and 12th.

THE COMEDIAN

Aaron H. Woodhull

SUPPORTED BY

MISS TROJA GRISWOLD,

In his Great New York Success, the Sensational Comedy Drama,

"Uncle Hiram."

Superb Scenic Production. New Music. New Songs. New Dances. Humor and Pathos. Laughter and Tears.

☞ Prices, 50c. and $1. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's. ap8-4t

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY NIGHT April 14.

Engagement of the Famous Comedienne

Patti Rosa

—AIDED BY—

JOE CAWTHORN, MAURICE DARCY,

And a Superb Contingent of Players, in the New Farcical Travesty on Hypnotism,

MISS DIXIE,

By Charles T. Vincent.

☞ Prices, 50c. and $1.00. Seats on sale at Jamieson's. ap8-6t

ZIPPORA MONTEITH, Soprano. Vocal instruction in English, French, German and Italian. Private and in class. Also pupils prepared for Oratorio and Opera.

F. VICTOR AUSTIN, Violinist. Pupils received for the Violin, ensemble and orchestral playing.

MISS AGNES DAWSON, R.A.M. Teacher of Piano, Theory, Harmony and Composition. For terms and particulars address, F. VICTOR AUSTIN, Balmoral, Douglas St., or 133 Fort St.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL AT THE **Philharmonic Hall, Tuesday, April 11th.** Tickets, $1.00. Music by Professor Haynes. Supper from Whitelaw's. No masks allowed. Tickets at Waitt's music store. Doors open at 8:30. m25-td

14th Annual Derby Sweep

3000 TICKETS, $5 EACH.

$9000 Divided Equally Among Starters

$6000 Divided Equally Among Non-Starters.

DRAWING, MAY 29. RACE, MAY 31.

R. H. BRAND, Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

NOTE—No Special Prize to 1st, 2nd or 3rd. 241 Horses entered.—If 15 start, each starter will draw $600. Leaving 226 Non-Starters to divide $6,000, about $27 each. Guaranteed to fill. ap10-5w

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Very double choice sorts of

Tree Pæonies,

Perfectly hardy and bound to give satisfaction.

LILIES, FERN PLANTS, PLUM TREES,

All in good condition for immediate planting.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts. By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY, WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

THE AMERICAN CASE.

Many competent judges have already concluded that the United States has little prospect of making good its Behring Sea pretensions before the arbitration board at Paris. Of course arbitrations are proverbially uncertain, and all forecasts of this particular body's judgment may be falsified by the event, but it is hardly possible to believe that the arbitrators will allow Uncle Sam's pretension to exclusive powers in Behring Sea or his claim to exclusive proprietary rights in connection with the seal herd. As a review of the question and an index of eastern opinion, the following article in the Montreal Gazette may be quoted:

"Without attempting to anticipate a judgment, which must shortly, in the course of events, be rendered and made public, we may allow ourselves the liberty of saying that the case for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration, so far as it has been outlined in our despatches, is glaringly weak and must be disappointing to all who laid any stress on the claim of the republic. There is not even the pretence of an argument in support of the rights alleged to have been transferred by Russia to the United States in 1887 beyond what the newspapers have repeated ad nauseam. As for the denial of England's protest against Russia's claim it is too late in the day for such negation. Any citizen of the United States who chooses to consult Robert Greenhow's "History of Oregon and California and the other Territories of the Northwest Coast of America" (Boston, Little & Brown, 1845), a work prepared during the controversy on the "Oregon question" will find the whole problem of the relations of England, Spain, Russia and the United States to the waters of the North Pacific ocean, as well as the North Pacific coast, thoroughly and elaborately examined. We have already given a synopsis of Mr. Greenhow's clear account of the discussion that ensued when in 1822 the Chevalier de Polatica presented the claims of the Czar's government, and it may suffice to recall the summing-up of Mr. J. Q. Adams that "the citizens of the United States would remain unmolested in the prosecution of their lawful commerce, and that no effect would be given to a prohibition manifestly incompatible with their rights."

What we would now call attention to is an incident of the arbitration which, as long ago as the middle of last November, put an entirely new aspect on the United States' side of the controversy and compelled the department of state to acknowledge that a mass of information which had been furnished by a so-called expert, and on which reliance was at first placed in the formulation of the American argument, turned out to be deliberately false. Whoever has followed the history of Alaska and its development, since the transfer of that vast boreal region to the United States, must have frequently met with the name of Ivan Petroff as an authority for data concerning both the Russian company and its successor and the course of the fur seal hunt in recent years. Not without reason was Petroff looked upon as an expert on the subject of Alaska, for he is said to have lived there, under his native country's administration, and later under that of the Washington authorities, for a period of some forty years. When the San Francisco company was organized, he was in great request as a walking encyclopedia on all points in which the new corporation was concerned, and his pen was in urgent demand with publishers of statistical, geographical and historical works, whenever Alaska was in question. But those who have read the writings of Monsieur "Lanin" cannot have forgotten his back-handed compliments to Russian veracity and will not be surprised that M. Petroff rewarded the confidence reposed in him by wholesale falsification. The discovery was made while the United States case was being prepared. Petroff had, on acount of his repute as an expert on matters Alaskan, been sammoned to the capital to help in examining documents relating to sealing and to furnish data on the subject. One of the special attorneys engaged by the government came upon an error in these data, and further enquiry led to the revelation of false statements that were pronounced by legal opinion to have been deliberately made with intent to deceive.

Petroff was sent about his business and the officials, astounded at the disclosure of a pitfall, the later exposure of which would have had serious and awkward consequences, hastened to lay the whole matter before Sir Julian Pauncefote. Mr. Secretary Foster confessed that it was mortifying to have to make such an avowal, as Petroff's information had been made the basis of certain arguments in the United States case. It was, indeed, attempted subsequently to reduce the importance of the false data on the hearing of the case, but the fact that Petroff was the mainstay of the government in getting up its plea, and that the discovery of his untrustworthiness caused consternation, in the state department, makes any later attempt to belittle its significance of small avail. The summary of the American case that has been published in the papers fully bears out this conclusion. No weaker plea has been put forward in recent times by one of the parties in an international dispute."

It is to be supposed that Petroff was also the author of mistranslations of Russian documents which have been referred to as forming part of the United States' case. This has not been specifically stated, but it is a plain inference from his close connection with the work of the American agents. There is one strange feature of Petroff's case, namely, that no explanation of his conduct has yet appeared. What inducement had he to falsification, and by whom was it offered? Or, had he no inducement at all, except the indulgence of a love of crookedness for its own sake? It is somewhat curious that nothing has been said on this point in the course of the discussion.

Some of our contemporaries across the line have been quoting as significant an article that appeared in a recent number of an American-Norwegian paper. The writer of this article assumes that the arbitrators will be guided by sentiment and not by logic in coming to a decision, and he thence infers that the two British arbitrators and the Italian will favor the Canadian side, while the two Americans and the Frenchman will be ranged on the side of the United States. The decision in that case will be left to the Norwegian arbitrator, of whom the writer thus speaks:

'If he were a representative of the democracy of Norway Judge Gram would probably stretch some doctrines of international law, if necessary, in order to give the victory to Uncle Sam, for the people of Norway are republican at heart, and admire the great republic of the west. But Judge Gram represents the views of the business men in the large cities, who sustain close commercial relations with England, and who are anything but admirers of a republican form of government. Judge Gram, moreover, was for several years president of the international court at Alexandria, Egypt, a position which brought him into frequent contact with the English government. If he is in doubt as to the legal aspect of the case it is difficult to guess which side will get the benefit of it. But his vote will decide the question."

If the question were to be decided by sentiment or feelings of friendliness this Norwegian writer's conclusions would no doubt be correct, but there is no good reason to believe that this will be the case. Until there is some evidence to the contrary we must assume that the arbitrators will be guided by the law and the equity of the case and not by prejudice. For our own part, we see no reason for supposing that the French and Italian representatives on the board will, as a matter of course, be ranged on opposite sides of the question. There is, nevertheless, a certain amount of comfort in this Norwegian writer's conclusion that if the decision does happen to be left in the hands of Judge Gram it will likely be given in our favor.

There were two remarkable features of yesterday's debate in the Legislative Assembly. In the first place, there was a striking amount of heat displayed by members of the Government over the statement that "ugly rumors" had been floating around in connection with the Canada Western project. In the second place, the warmth of the Ministers' feelings led them to the use of decidedly strong language. We are very far astray in our ideas of "parliamentary language" if it is allowable for an honorable member to call another a "contemptible cur" and "coward" and tell him that he is engaged in "dirty" work. Still, Mr. Speaker seemed to consider these expressions as quite legitimate, since he failed to rebuke those who employed them. No such terms could be thrown across the floor of the House of Commons, but then there may be different standards for "parliamentary language." And why should Premier Davie have flown into such a grand rage at the mere mention of "ugly rumors?" Is it impossible that such rumors can float around without hurting him? People who are not at all uncharitable have concluded that the Ministerial wrath was too easily aroused on that occasion, and that members of the Government would have done better to have shown themselves less sensitive.

Mr. Grant explained in the House that a headline in the Times, which stated that he had fallen bodily into the arms of Mr. Davie, was inaccurate. The Times is rather pleased to know that Mr. Grant thought it worth his while to deny the soft impeachment. It is an evidence that he felt ashamed of the association. But, better than a blank denial, would be a consistent course in the House. A representative elected by opposition votes and on a distinct opposition platform, cannot vote confidence in the Government without sacrificing his reputation as a politician. There are, however, more members of the House than Mr. Grant who forget that they are only delegates entrusted with the responsible duty of placing on record the views of their constituents.

Practical Philanthropy.

San Francisco, April 11.—An effort is to be made by a number of prominent members of local Episcopal churches to continue the payment of $3000 a year which the late Bishop Kip received to his widow. The old lady has passed her 80th year.

NELSON NUGGETS.

Chunks of Ore From Nelson's Youngest Newspaper—Population Increasing.

(The Tribune.)

New Denver is full of prospectors, carpenters, town-lot buyers, and men looking for work.

Several mineral claims, said to show promising indications, have been located within a mile of the townsite of New Denver.

The Nelson waterworks, like some of the people who are returning from spending the winter in Victoria, has gone busted entirely.

The sawmill at the head of the lake is in successful operation, and lumber is being turned out at the rate of eight to ten thousand feet a day.

There is no better gauge of a town's prosperity than the number of printers sojourning in it. At present Nelson gives employment to eight "comps" and one "devil."

There is now in George Hughes' warehouse and ore sheds at Kaslo very nearly 650 tons of ore. About seven tons a day are yet being brought down from the Washington mine. No other producer is shipping at present.

G. O. Buchanan has a million and a half feet of logs in the Kootenay below Bonner's Ferry. They are bull pine and fir, of a good size, and will make sound, clear lumber, an article that is in great demand at Kaslo at present.

Kaslo is to be incorporated. A public meeting was held on Saturday night, when the preliminary steps were taken by appointing the several committees to carry out the necessary plans. The matter will be pushed through to a finish.

About 250 people are arriving at Nelson and Kaslo every week. Those that stop off at Nelson get beds and sleep undisturbed; those that go on to Kaslo are so feverish over real estate values that they cannot sleep, and if they could they couldn't get beds.

All winter long the boys coming from the Washington mine to the sleigh road have had fine sport sliding down the rawhide trail on shovels. There are several zigzags in the trail and the shovel travelers fly around them as though shot out of a gun. A gospel sharp made the trip week before last and pronounces it exhilerating sport.

Until the banks were planted in our midst, we supposed that the only legal holidays were New Year's Day, Queen's birthday, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, and quasi legal holidays like St. Patrick's Day and the Fourth of July. But we know better now, for apparently the only days that are not holidays are the days that our notes and drafts fall due. Here is a list of the days observed by one bank, and the other bank no doubt follows suit:—New Year's Day, Epiphany, Annunciation, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension, Queen's Birthday, Corpus Christi, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Dominion Day, All Saints, Conception, and Christmas.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

Velvet, Pile and Brussels Carpet samples, one and a half yards long. Russell, McDonald & Co.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS.

Abstract Statements for the Half Year Ending December 31st.

The abstract statement of public accounts for the half year ending 31st December, 1892, was presented to the House yesterday. It is as follows:—

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

Public Debt	$29,277 07
Civil Government (Salaries)	65,198 20
Administration of Justice (Salaries)	51,756 90
Legislation	745 25
Public Institutions (Maintenance)	10,273 02
Hospitals and Charities	19,887 07
Administration of Justice (other than Salaries)	20,142 18
Education	94,369 56
Transport	3,833 94
Rent	24 25
Revenue services	4,458 77
Public Works:—	
Works and Buildings	73,654 21
Government House, Victoria	1,156 18
Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Wharves	198,794 23
Surveys	54,066 00
Miscellaneous	67,434 65
Total	$685,971 48

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada:—	
Half-yearly payment of Interest	$14,575 53
Do. Do. Subsidy	17,500 00
Do Grant per capita	42,922 00
Half-yearly payment for Lands Conveyed	50,000 00
Land Sales	156,612 74
Land Revenue	5,432 20
Rents (Timber Leases)	2,588 20
Survey Fees	236 83
Free Miners' Certificates	10,529 00
Mining Receipts, General	11,878 95
Licenses	14,695 00
Fines	5,551 24
Assay Fees	174 00
Sale of Government Property	216 20
Reimbursements in Aid	3,438 81
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,020 40
Marriage Licenses	1,440 00
Registered Taxes	514 38
Provincial Revenue Tax	15,423 00
Real Property Tax	2,912 30
Personal Property Tax	2,434 91
Income Tax	166 30
Wild Land Tax	755 80
Tax Sale Deeds	20 00
Printing Office Receipts	1,948 25
Probate Fees	2,913 13
Law Stamps	5,679 55
Registry Fees	27,634 91
Interest	2,328 76
Asylum for the Insane	1,550 55
Sale of Consolidated Statutes	92 00
Timber Royalty and Licenses	5,961 48
Education Refunds from Districts	18,974 73
Chinese Restriction Act, 1884 (Dominion Statute)	40,662 50
Reduction Works	75 00
Total Receipts of Revenue	$468,850 82

REWARD.

If you buy your millinery of us you will be rewarded with extraordinary bargains. Russell & McDonald.

SOME TALL SWEARING.

Hong Lung Are ra That Two of His Employees Are His Guests

Hong Lung, who runs a laundry on View street, was up in the police court this morning charged with refusing to pay the revenue tax. It seems that the license collector called on him and requested pay for the five men in his employ. He refused to pay for that number and in court swore that only three of the men were working for him. The other two were sort of guests. He admitted, however, that they had worked several times and were at work when the collector called. He also admitted that he fed and boarded them for two months. Magistrate Macrae ordered him to pay $5 apiece for himself and the five men, and declaring him guilty as charged, imposed a fine of $10 with $2.50 costs added. He warned the Chinese present through the interpreter that the next offender would be fined $25.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

FLOATS A YELLOW FLAG.

The Empress of Japan Arrives With a Couple of Cases of Smallpox Aboard.

Chinese Passengers Will Be Quarantined at Albert Head—List of Passengers.

The steamship Empress of Japan arrived off the outer wharf last night with a very expressive little yellow flag floating at her masthead. The tender went out as usual, but did not go alongside. The Earle ran up to the companionway, however, and Dr. MacNaughton Jones went aboard. The surgeon, C. A. Temple, reported two cases of smallpox among the Chinese passengers. Dr. Jones immediately ordered the ship into quarantine and at midnight she steamed down through the roads. During the night two more cases developed and when Dr. Jones went down in the steamer Earle this morning he landed the four patients and placed them in the Albert Head station. Agent Cameron and J. A. Fullerton of the C. P. R. at Vancouver immediately began preparations for taking care of the 400 Chinese and Japanese passengers, whom it was proposed to land at Albert Head. Twenty guards were employed and a lot of tents ordered for use in housing the suspects. The steerage passengers will probably go ashore this evening. The steamer will be fumigated thoroughly to-morrow and will probably proceed to Vancouver to-morrow night with her cargo and white passengers. The latter have not been in contact with the diseased Celestials.

The ship has 1,500 tons of general cargo and the following passengers:

First saloon—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Andrews, Mr. E. G. Amyot, Mr. Asaoama, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Mr. E. Booth, Madame Bachelier and maid, Miss Buxton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Brissen, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. R. B. Barron, Mr. C. Buchanan, Miss Cox, Mr. Crawford, Mr. H. Combe, Mr. J. Combe, Miss G. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dicks, Mr. Dearse, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dukes and three children, Mr. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss J. Evans, Mr. Evans, D. Evans and valet, Capt. H. T. Fleming, Col. Green, Mr. D. Green, Mr. Griswold, Mr. J. Grenfell, Mr. A. Grenfell, Mr. Greathead, Mr. H. G. Johnson, Mr. W. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Jameson, Mr. J. Liddell, Mrs. Mullendorf, maid and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Marais, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. V. Moore, Mr. Noetzli, Mr. and Mrs. Nourse, Mr. K. Nishio, Mr. Ogawa, Mr. K. Matsuo, Mr. Kawase, Mr. W. H. Peggelly, Mrs. F. Preston, Mr. G. H. Rennie, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Reipert, Mr. Richardson, Capt. Ross, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and two children, Mr. W. P. Shipton, Dr. Sanger, Capt. and Mrs. Sampson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. C. Von Asperen, Miss Vallerand, Mr. Wilson.

Second saloon—Mr. Box, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bond, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. P. Eckman, Mr. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Lescasse, three children and amah, Mr. P. Leonte, Mr. Withers.

The names of the Earl of Jersey and Douglas Dick are not in the passenger list, and Allan Cameron says they are not aboard. Colonist please note. There are a number of British officers aboard on their way home. Capt. Ross and Chief Engineer Daniels, who went over after the steamship Zambesi for the Puget Sound-Hawaiian line, are among the passengers. There is a seaman aboard off the schooner Penelope of Victoria. He was taken sick and was sent home from Yokohama. He saw Capt. J. G. Cox before he left but does not know when he will return to Victoria. As the Empress ran out of Yokahama the schooner Ariosa was alongside for a time. She, too, was coming out and was bound for the sealing grounds off the Japan coast. The officers of the Empress, who were conversed with from a non-contagious distance, knew nothing more about the sealing fleet. The trip of the Empress was a speedy one. The weather was pleasant. The steamship Mogul was spoken outside yesterday morning.

The mails for Victoria, Vancouver and Europe were all landed here and carted up to the postoffice. They were not fumigated and the postal authorities did not care to receive them, but did so. They were of the opinion, however, that the Victoria mail alone should have been brought to the office and the other held at the wharf. It was decided to distribute the Victoria mail imediately.

Later—Late this afternoon Postmaster Shakespeare decided to fumigate the Victoria mail before it is distributed, so it will not be released until to-morrow night. The other mail will be forwarded from here in bulk.

MELANCHOLY NEWS.

Mr. T. M. Henderson to-day received a telegram from Montreal conveying the sad news of the death, under very painful circumstances, of one of his old friends, Mr. D. A. Macpherson, assistant secretary of public works, Ottawa. The dispatch stated that Mr. Macpherson had his arm amputated on Sunday, and died to-day. Mr. Henderson does not know the particulars of the melancholy occurrence as to whether his friend met with an accident necessitating the removal of his arm, but he expects to learn all on the arrival of the mails from Montreal. Mr. Macpherson paid Victoria a visit last winter, remaining here a few days. He was on the coast in connection with public works department business. While here the unfortunate gentleman made many friends who will sincerely mourn his untimely death.

RELICS OF THE PAST.

A well-known gentleman of this city showed a Times reporter this morning two very interesting relics of the last century. One was a £6 continental note issued by New Jersey on December 31st, 1763, and the other a book treating on the measurement of lumber by Hoppus, an authority of the time, printed in London in 1738. Both are in an excellent state of preservation. On the front of the note may be plainly made out: "This bill by law shall pass current in New Jersey for 17 ounces, 10 pennyweights of plate." The signatures are obliterated. On the back is the terror-striking inscription, "To counterfeit is death." The note was printed at Woodbridge, the ancient capital of the New Jersey colony by James Parker. There is the picture of a tobacco leaf on the back of the bill. "Hoppus on Lumber Measurement" is a curiosity. It is a pretty thorough demonstration that there is nothing new under the sun. They measured lumber about the same in those days as they do now. Mr. Hoppus quotes the current price of "nails," "adzes," "chizels," and other articles in London town in 1738.

"OH, MY, ISN'T IT LOVELY!"
Is the exclamation you hear all day long in front of Russell & McDonald's millinery window.

EXPRESSLY FOR YOU.
To-morrow you are respectfully invited to our millinery opening. We have the latest, not the same shape you see in every window, but the latest patterns of the day.
JOHN PARTRIDGE,
86 Yates St.

THE INDUSTRIOUS BURGLAR.

Futcher's Japanese bazaar on Fort street was entered by burglars on Sunday night but nothing was taken by them. They entered by a rear window which they pried open. The window was left open and two small files were left behind.

A LIBERAL CANDIDATE.

The Liberals of Vancouver district are going to bring out a candidate in opposition to Mayor Haslam of Nanaimo. They are communicating with prominent Liberals of Victoria in the hope of inducing some one to come out and others to assist in the campaign.

REDDING-GABRIEL.

Staff-Sergeant T. Redding, of C Battery, and Miss Katherine Gabriel, of this city, were married on Saturday evening at Christ Church cathedral. Canon Beanlands officiated at the ceremony. The newly married couple left for Vancouver, where they are spending a few days.

NEW STYLE OF TICKET.

E. E. Blackwood, agent of the N. P., has a new style of ticket for the Kootenay country on sale. It is a single ticket covering the entire distance, reading from Victoria to Nelson, Kaslo, Ainsworth, Pilot Bay, or Balfour. It is a joint ticket over the several lines and steamboat routes.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

The concert and magic lantern exhibition given by the Young Ladies' Institute in Institute Hall last evening was very fairly attended. The lantern views were greatly enjoyed as was the concert. The programme included some of the best talent in the congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral and a number of outside volunteers.

ANNUAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The annual Sunday school union was held at Christ Church cathedral on Sunday. Over five hundred children were in attendance. They were in charge of their teachers. Canon Paddon preached a sermon specially for the children, drawing lessons from the lives of Samuel, David and Samson.

CONCERT AND SALE OF WORK.

The ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church, Cedar Hill, will give a musical and literary entertainment and hold a sale of needlework this evening. The gathering will take place in the schoolroom. The proceeds are to be devoted to building a church. A 'bus will leave the fountain for Cedar Hill at 7:30 p.m.

TO AID THE Y.M.C.A.

The entertainment at the First Presbyterian church in aid of the Y.M.C.A. should be freely patronized, for the object of the benefit is a worthy one and the programme provided is above the average. Miss O'Neil, Miss Grant, and Miss McLennan, and Messrs. Firth, Watson, Kinnaird, Grant, Brown, Robertson and Wolff are among those who are to take part.

ALL SHOULD ATTEND.

There should be a "standing room only" sign outside of the door of the lecture room of the Metropolitan Methdist church this evening. Mrs. M. Morrison, whose husband was killed in the Tumbo Island explosion, is to be given a benefit. Among other things Mr. Noah Shakespeare, postmaster, will deliver a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views. The sale of tickets has been very satisfactory.

DEATH OF A YOUNG WIFE.

Mrs. Sarah Ann Lee, wife of Arthur Lee, died Sunday morning at their home, No. 1 Collinson street, of consumption. The deceased was aged but 26 years and was a wife a little less than a year. The deceased was the daughter of J. W. Butler, late of Topsail, Newfoundland, at which place she was born. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 from the house and at 3 o'clock from the Metropolitan Methodist church, where services will be conducted by Rev. Coverdale Watson.

PATTI ROSA'S POPULARITY.

Patti Rosa's present season has shown remarkable results in the volume of business done. Her profits in the first 20 weeks of the present season equalled those of the entire 36 weks of last season, and the receptions given her and her company on the present tour have been of the most enthusiastic nature. It is an accepted fact that she has become one of the most popular actresses of the day, and she is reaping the reward of her conscientious endeavors to provide the amusement-loving public with clean and wholesome entertainments.

UNCLE HIRAM.

The comedy of this name, which is to be presented at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, April 11th and 12th, is an extremely funny play and has been received with approbation throughout the country. Uncle Hiram goes to New York city and gets into all sorts of scrapes, and gets out of them, and has a brisk and amusing experience. There is a story of crime and adventure connected with it, and two realistic stage effects are introduced. One is a saw-mill, in which the old man is fastened to the saw carriage, but gets off safely; the other is a railroad scene, in which a train dashes across the stage, backs up, and does other things. Mr. Woodhull gives a natural impersonation of Uncle Hiram, and makes much fun out of the part. Troja Griswold, a lively soubrette, with songs and dances, helps to make the performances interesting.

RUSSELL & McDONALD.
134 Douglas st.

CANADA WESTERN SITE.

Col. Prior Makes a Statement to the Board of Trade Regarding the Sites.

He Had Very Few Shares in the Hotel Company — Other Business Transacted.

The council of the B. C Board of Trade met this morning, there being present, President Hall in the chair, A. C. Flummerfelt, C. E. Renouf, H. F. Heisterman, R. P. Rithet, E. G. Prior, R. Ward and W. H. Ellis.

The minutes of the quarterly meeting having been read Mr. Renouf presented the following report:

Victoria, B.C., April 11, 1893.

To the President and Council, British Columbia Board of Trade:—

Gentlemen,—Re communication of St. Paul Roofing and Cornice Works, your committee would report that there are four firms engaged in the galvanized iron cornice manufacture in the city, and that in the present condition of the building trade the demand would not warrant anyone engaging in this industry at present.

As regards the manufacture of "iron fronts" for buildings, we consider that it would not be judicious to establish an industry of this nature without first ascertaining whether this class of material is in favor with architects and builders.

In the matter of "bonuses," these matters are entirely under the control of the municipal council, who have power to deal with such matters.

Respectfully submitted,
C. E. RENOUF,
For Chairman.

The letter from the acting minister of marine delative to the marine hospital, which was read at the quarterly meeting, was taken up. The secretary was requested to acknowledge the letter enclosing the resolution passed at Friday's meeting and also to intimate that the board protested against any action by the Dominion to change terms of the union. Exception was also taken to the misrepresentation of facts embodied in the acting minister's letter and the antedating the receipts and expenditures of the hospital for 20 years to disprove the actual profit of $2000 during 1892. A copy of all the correspondence is to be sent to Premier Davie.

Mr. R. Hall wrote offering the board a copy of the shipping records. The secretary was requested to acknowledge the letter and state that the information is also in possession of the board.

The board was informed that the pilotage rates on schooners was likely to be reduced shortly.

A member of the board asked Col. Prior if he could give any information relative to the proposed postoffice site. Col. Prior stated that $100,000 had been voted for new government buildings, but he believed no site had yet been selected. Five sites had been offered to the government, the prices running from $3.13 to $6.66 per superficial foot. The price asked for the Canada Western hotel site was $3.13, the lowest of the five. By Mr. Prior's remarks it was evident that he keenly felt some of the rumors that were going the rounds to the effect that he was a stockholder in the Canada Western Hotel company, and that he was about to profit by the sale of the site to the Dominion government at an exorbitant price. He said that he held less than $1,300 worth of stock in the company, and upon this fact he was satisfied to rest his case.

Another member continued the discussion by informing the board that the site was first offered for $125,000, but great pressure had been brought to bear on the shareholders by prominent citizens to have the price reduced, in view of the fact that the property was required for public purposes. It had been stated that there would be a large margin of profit for the shareholders if the Dominion government purchased the site, but the fact that this property was purchased long before the rise in real estate took place was lost sight of. From Col. Prior's statement it would be seen that an improved site was offered for less than unimproved sites and less desirable sites.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:

Moved by Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Renouf, that the question of the Canada Western hotel site for Dominion public buildings, together with statements connected therewith, having been discussed at the council of the Board of Trade, and Col. Prior and others having stated the facts of the case, this board is of opinion that Messrs. Earle and Prior have acted entirely disinterestedly and solely in the best interests of Victoria and the Dominion in their recommendations to the government.

A letter from a Detroit firm asking for particulars as to suitable places in British Columbia where townsites could be started was referred to the immigration agent.

WE GET CREDIT.
We get credit for having the cheapest ladies' undervests in the city; 25 cents each. Russell & McDonald.

NO DECISION REACHED.

Collector Milne is still busy investigating the case of the American schooner South Bend, but will probably reach a decision to-morrow. He is hearing considerable evidence in the case, his desire being to give it a thorough investigation. The schooner rides at anchor out in the bay, where she attracts considerable attention.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

WILL SETTLE HERE.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sheffield, of Canning, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, who have been spending the winter in Southern California, are spending a few weeks with their friend, Mrs. M. Adams, of Cedar Bay Road. They are to return home by the C. P. R. and will visit the World's Fair at Chicago. Mr. Sheffield is a large ship owner in Nova Scotia and is very much pleased with the Pacific coast. He expects to return here next year and settle.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

New Jackets,
New Capes,
New Dress Goods,
New Dress Trimmings
IN TO-DAY AT

Spencer's Arcade,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

DON'T GET STUCK
In the purchase of Clothing. There is no necessity for it. You want a good article. To get it buy of a reliable firm. You don't need a guide to find our store. No. 35 and 37 Johnson St. Its the largest and best known Clothing and Shoe House in British Columbia, and its the most economical place to buy.
Our range of
MEN'S YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
This year is nearer perfection than ever. You are not confined to a dozen samples. We have a hundred different lines to select from.
We call special attention to the Trimmings used in most of our Men's Suits, which are far superior to those used by other clothing houses. Our clothing is made up specially for us. You will not find the same goods in any other store in the city.
GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 AND 37 JOHNSON ST.
Telephone Call 563.

JUST ARRIVED
German Salt Pickles,
Fresh California Grass Butter,
Delicious Honey,
IN FRAMES OR GLASS.
DUTCH
LIMBURG
SWISS
CALIFORNIAN
CANADIAN
Cheese
Try our HAMS AND BACON.
FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS AT
FRANCK'S GROCERY,
Cor. Fort and Quadra Sts.
5 Per Cent. Discount on ALL Purchases.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.
Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to
ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't, St.

CHEAP TEETH.
For sixty days my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Dentistry in all its branches and latest method, at the New York Dental Parlor, 78½ Government street. fe24-tf
Use German Magic Pile Cure.

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ARGYLE HOUSE.
Special Value
1 CASE ALL WOOL SERGES,
Double Width, 35c. a yard, or 3 yards for a dollar.
A Very Fine Line of
ALL WOOL DEBEIGES
42 inches wide, 40c. and 50c. a yard.
A Big Lot of DRESS GOODS
to arrive in a few days, in the Latest Styles.
1 Case more of those
BLACK CORSETS
At $1.00 a pair.
A Large Range of
NEW EMBROIDERIES
In all widths.
J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.
Is hereby given that tenders for the construction and equipment of the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company, complete in all respects, will be received by the Victoria and Sidney Railway Company up to noon of April 16th, 1893, at the office of the Company, Government street, Victoria, B. C.
Plans, specifications, conditions of tender, and all details to be had at the Company's office.
The company reserve the right to reject any or all tenders.
P. C. DUNLEVY, President,
ROBERT IRVING, Secretary,
Victoria and Sidney Railway Company.

To Let or for Sale.
House on Silvia Street with unobstructed view of the Straits. Drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, etc. Drained to the sea. Also for sale a beautiful building site; area one acre; water front; 7 minutes from trams. The easiest terms will be given. Apply to
J. GERHARD TIARKS,
Architect.
9½ Government St., Victoria, B.C. mar28-td

New England Bakery.
116 AND 118 GOVERNMENT ST.
The New New England Bakery and Restaurant is
Now Open Day and Night
AT THE OLD STAND.
THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.
YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS
FOR Spring AND Summer
JUST RECEIVED.
A. GREGG & SON,
Tailors, 62 Yates St.
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S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweler,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar4

We Are Not
Presuming to Preach when we counsel economy, and to practice economy is to buy at moderate prices. This means to make your purchases of Boots and Shoes from our superb display of new spring styles. High class goods and low prices do the
Talking
We need to do very little after we get the customer in the store. Summer is springing upon us, and our goods are springing into popularity at even a faster pace.
See the latest in Tan, Tennis, and Lacrosse Shoes, and other lines, and you will agree that we are not talking
Moonshine.
A. B. ERSKINE,
COR. GOV'T & JOHNSON STS.

THE GRAND JURY.

Masterly Arraignment of the Ancient Institution.

THE NEED FOR REFORM.

History of the Grand Jury—Reasons for Its Abrogation—Why the Petit Jury Should be Strengthened—Unique Judicial Sentences—Is the Grand Jury Educational?—Attorney-General Longley's Experience of an Open Trial—A Substitute System Suggested.

A book lately published bearing the unique parliamentary phrase "How Say You?" and dealing cogently and exhaustively with the Grand Jury System under the authorship of Mr. John Alexander Kains of St. Thomas has passed many and complimentary reviews. It is couched in a literary yet vigorous and simple style and the many points made by the author against the enfeebled system are brought home clearly and incisively to the reader. The order and classification is perfect. Indeed the whole work is so apt and complete that Mr. Kains' position, henceforth, as a writer is such that anything from his pen will at once command influence and attention. The book abounds with deep learning and research. It trenchantly advocates a change.

Historical.

Like many old institutions whose origins have been gradual the exact beginning of the Grand Jury is veiled in historic doubt. In the reign of Ethelred II, twelve senior Thegns were sworn in County Court that they would accuse no innocent man, and acquit no guilty one. "The assizes of Clarendon and Northampton established the Grand Jury on a definite basis. By the Articles of Visitation of 1194 four knights were to be chosen from the County who by their oath were to select two lawful knights of each hundred or wapenstake, or if knights were wanting, free and legal men; so that the twelve might answer for all matters within the hundred including all the pleas of the Crown, the trial of malefactors and their receivers, etc." The latter is the earliest account of the Grand Jury system as definitely constituted. Its rights were preserved by the Magna Charta.

Juries were not confined to England alone in the early times, but were also found in Scandinavia. We have been told that the history of both the Grand Jury and Petit Jury is in its details a chapter of accidents. The Grand Jury has beyond peradventure been a safeguard and bulwark of liberty, but in view of the development of our reasonably democratic and Constitutional Government it is absurd to think, for one moment, that a subject's liberty will ever again suffer by encroachment of the Crown. Despotism, to us, long ago lost its meaning. Well has it been remarked, "Few in the present day fear that arbitrary power will venture to raise its hands in the Courts or elsewhere, and, if it did, the people of this country would not fight behind the feeble barricade of a Grand Jury. The days of arbitrary power have happily passed away. A spirit to break down anything because it is old should be avoided, but to maintain a worn out institution, because it is ancient, must be an absurdity which can only be accounted for by the veneration for antiquity which seems to overshadow in some things the human mind. Popular liberty and popular rights are happily established in this country on a sure basis, and are understood and valued. Grand Juries are not in any sense the palladium of either."

Need of Reform.

People shrink from reform. We have only to look at the different beneficient reforms made of late in Canada. "The fusion of law and equity, the changes with reference to the rights of married women, the extensions made to the franchise, the increased jurisdiction given to Criminal and Civil courts and police magistrates, the important additions made to the Extradition Act and the passing of the Devolution of Estates Act, in the Province of Ontario." In each instance, the moment the particular reform was proposed or initiated much adverse criticism prevailed. Notwithstanding such criticism the far reaching consequences of all these reforms have been most beneficial and appreciated. A majority of the judges have pronounced against the system and in referring to those desiring its continuation Mr. Kains makes a good hit when he says:—"The popularity of the demand for abolition has of late years become so pronounced that I think the subject will scarcely require the robust treatment recommended by Sidney Smith, who, to prevent the too frequent occurrence of railway accidents suggested, it will be remembered, the killing of a director or two. I think the public is not as yet in the mood to follow, with a slight change in the dramatis personæ, the learned divine's sanguinary advice, but would nevertheless suggest as a possible 'safe-guard' and 'bulwark' for those opposing abolition, that the arguments of the other side be carefully 'made a note on' by the learned dissenting judges, their former errors be recanted and in that manner future danger be averted."

The question of the abolition of the Grand Inquest the author states has occupied for a number of years attention in Canada. In 1869 at the Kingston Assizes, Mr. Justice Gwynne in an address stated, "You are aware that (as indeed is almost invariably the case in respect of all crimes) the charges have already undergone a preliminary examination before magistrates, aided in most cases by counsel of the Crown Attorney, so that practically the duty of Grand Jurors is reduced to that of enquiring whether in their opinion (twelve at least always concurring), the depositions taken before the magistrate show sufficient prima facie evidence to justify putting the accused upon his trial. Now the necessity for the continuance of this second preliminary investigation seems questionable, and it is a matter worthy of consideration whether relief without danger to the liberty of the subject be extended to the gentlemen who are called upon to discharge the duties of grand jurors to their own great inconvenience, and with so little practical benefit."

Since then the matter has received much attention at the hands of the public, the press, municipal bodies and the grand jurors themselves.

Foremost in the rank of those advocating abrogation has been Senator Gowan. His vast learning as a criminal Jurist, his acknowledged success in the reform of so many branches of our laws, his practical experience derived from the position he so long and ably held on the Bench. His great sagacity in the truest political economy and ethics of our country well qualified him to deliver the powerful philippic he did in the Senate against continuing the present system. That speech has since afforded many a text in the discussion of abolition. Mr. Kains has embodied it in extenso in his work and he is much to be praised for having done so.

Strengthen the Petite Jury.

One strong reason why the grand jurors should be cut loose from this antiquated body is that the petit jury needs strengthening. Those at all conversant with the working of the petit jury and having a knowledge of the petit jury room, only know, too well, what a blessing it would be to have the blood of the grand jury infused into the petit jury. The latter not only passes a verdict upon life and liberty but also upon the most momentous questions of property and civil rights. Surely it is in keeping with common sense to say that the petit jury is really the more important body of the two. Why then do we delegate our inferior men to do its crucial work?

The writer has actually seen, not on a solitary occasion, but on many, evidence to convict or warrant a verdict, a direct charge by the presiding judge upon the true line of evidence adduced and yet there has been an acquittal or a verdict in direct opposition to a litigant's natural and lawful right.

We find in Mr. Kain's work another phase. "Now and then a judge gets the better of one of those juries 'who know all about it.' I remember a case of this character which came before Chief Justice Galt some years ago. On the occasion referred to a young man was arraigned on the charge of having stolen a box of cigars. The evidence had, in their opinion, been strong enough to warrant the jury, notwithstanding the judge's strong charge in the prisoner's favor, in finding a verdict of guilty. The learned Chief Justice, one of the most tender hearted of men, as everybody knows, in sentencing the trembling culprit did so in the most solemn tone imaginable to the following effect:

Unique Sentences.

"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced against you for the felony of which you have been convicted?' The prisoner thereupon blurted out something in the usual way to the effect that he was innocent of the charge, whereupon the Chief Justice said: 'Prisoner, you have been found guilty by the jury of a serious offence, a very serious offence, indeed. Now you know prisoner, it was very wrong of you to take, as the jury have considered you did, this box of cigars, and it only remains of me to sentence you. The sentence and the judgment of the Court upon you for the felony of which you have been convicted by the jury is that you be confined in—the common jail of this County for the period of—twenty four hours, and that you be then discharged.' A sentence which met the approval of the general public who had heard the case."

"In another case, tried before Mr. Justice Maule, His Lordship thus addressed a culprit. 'Prisoner at the bar, your counsel thinks you innocent; I think so too; but a jury of your own countrymen, in the exercise of such common sense as they possess, which does not appear to be much, have found you guilty, and it remains that I should pass upon you the sentence of the law. That sentence is, that you be kept in imprisonment for one day, and as that day was yesterday, you may go about your business.' The fortunate prisoner was thereupon released and 'went about his business,' thinking, no doubt, the law was an uncommonly puzzling thing."

Truly the petit jury as it at present obtains is capable of producing most extraordinary verdicts.

Is It Educational?

So much is made of the question that the grand jury as a body is an educational factor. By drafting its members into the petit jury the feature of education is still retained.

As it has already been stated, the idea that the attendance of the grand jurors at the sessions and assizes is an educational factor for the community loses no force by the abolition of that body. Cutting adrift the grand jurors leaves better material available for the petit jury. The attendance of men upon that jury who formerly served as grand jurors would better facilitate justice at petit jurors hands. In the event of abogation the judges at the beginning of Court could just as well deliver their opening addresses to the petit jury panel as to that of the grand jury. People would have a more "invaluable insight into the manner in which justice is administered" and possess a stronger "factor in elevating the tone of society." Citizens would take a more substantial part in the actual administration of justice.

An Attorney-General's Experience.

The author deals with the argument that a person discharged by the "No Bill" of the Grand Jury occupies a better position in the eyes of the Public than if he had been placed in the dock and acquitted after a trial in the Court. Before proceeding let us, for a moment, look at the exact position of a person committed for trial by a magistrate. He is brought before the principal magistrate of the community in which he lives; a public enquiry is had, if a prima facie case is made out he is committed to goal for trial at the ensuing sessions or assizes. Thus far the enquiry had is as public as it can possibly be, in the very midst of the community in which the accused lives and is known. He is sent to gaol. The stigma which arises has now occurred. That stigma is better removed in the clear light of an open tribunal than by any action of a secret body in a County Town far removed from the scene of the alleged crime. Mr Kains says: "The Grand Jury is a tribunal which sits in secret, none of its proceedings in the investigation of a case are known to the public. For aught the latter know the accused may have escaped by reason of some flaw in the indictment, or through want of thorough enquiry, or by misconception of the law or in consequence of the favorable leaning of a friend or two, and the tender-heartedness of others on the jury—in fact, through any of a variety of lucky contingencies. However honorable some people might think an accused person's acquittal in this 'no bill' way to be, there are always a great many more who regard the secret and unexplained proceedings of the Grand Jury as anything but a clearing of his character, whereas, if he had stood his trial in open Court and been honorably acquitted, no malicious busy-body could go about insinuating that he had got off by what is familiarly termed a 'fluke.' On this point the Honorable Mr. Longley, Attorney General, for Nova Scotia, says: 'In most cases when a party is charged with crime it is his interest to court a public trial. Even when innocent his innocence can be best vindicated after a public investigation. It very often happens that with a cloud of suspicious circumstances surrounding the case the public will not accept the bald statement of "no bill" from a grand jury as a vindication.' He refers to the fact that on several occasions since he has held his office he has been asked to file a nolle prosequi, but that in the interest of the accused he has declined to do so, as he has felt such a course would fail to satisfy the public and leave the enemies of the accused in a position to say that if there had not been a special interposition a conviction would have been obtained. In every case the wisdom of his course had been justified by the complete vindication of the accused persons."

He further states:—"I have known instances of parties consenting to the trial under the Speedy Trials Act who were, so far as could be judged, innocent of the charge, but who sought the earliest opportunity of a public vindication. This leads me to conclude that individuals in this country do not place a priceless value upon that institution which is supposed to guard them from the horrors of a public investigation. When once a charge of crime is preferred against a man supported by evidence, either of a direct or circumstantial character, the finger of suspicion is at once pointed towards him, and this can best be removed by an investigation of the most public character."

Judge Deacon says on this point:—"A really innocent person will generally desire a public and open vindication, and will not be content with a 'no bill' or other suppression of the charge."

Judge Bain's opinion is: "Should an innocent man be committed, his character will be more fully and satisfactorily vindicated by the trial and acquittal by a common jury, than by a secret investigation before a grand jury."

If, forsooth, any intermediary were required, it is respectfully submitted none is, between the enquiry by the magistrate and trial by Petit Jury the Crown Prosecutor could be constituted such. He could revise the magistrate's enquiry or even like the Grand Jury hold a second preliminary enquiry, but that too, seems to be entirely unnecessary.

A SUMMARY

Of Reasons Why the Grand Jury Should Be Abolished.

Mr. Kains has very aptly and in formidable array summarised the reasons for abolishing the system. Some are now given:—

It is enormously expensive. Better material would be rendered available to serve on the petit jury. At times unnecessary and vexatious delay is caused. It is exposed to outside influences. It is unskilled in the examination of witnesses. Contrary to the spirit of the age, it is a secret tribunal, and experience teaches, that a secret body can easily screen an offender. Its very secrecy is invitation to covert approach. As at present constituted property qualification is a prime necessity and this is a poor guarantee of either good sense, honesty or intelligence. It can be made the instrument of oppression. Prejudice and not justice may prevail at its hands. There is the constantly recurring danger of serious miscarriage of justice through mistakes if procedure on the incapacity of unaccustomed jurymen to determine the value of evidence, or what is evidence. No right of challenge can be had like that in a petit jury. Friends or foes of the prisoner may be placed on the jury. No rules of evidence govern. It is very easy for a partial or unwilling witness to suppress or color his evidence in the secret examination. It is a constantly changing body. Social and political considerations often control jurors' minds and cause partial justice. Each jury is swayed by one or two of the most clever or most aggressive of its members. It is an anamalous and circumlocuting tribunal. It has little or no weight in the community, and county councils, judges and governments practically ignore its representations and recommendations. It gives criminals too many chances to escape and does not protect the innocent to a greater extent than could be done by a more inexpensive and less cumbersome tribunal. The prejudices of local jurors may prevail against evidence. Not the Grand Jury but the petit jury, constitute under the constitution of our independent Canadian judiciary, the true protection of the subject against unjust or frivolous prosecution. It has not a single attribute with which a public criminal prosecutor could not be more advantageously clothed. The appointment of provincial inspectors makes its supervision of gaols, houses of refuge and asylums unnecessary. This branch of its functions was at all times valueless, as jailers and keepers always had ample notice of its visits and could govern themselves accordingly. Possible injustice may accrue from the one-sided free access of the crown counsel, and an unscrupulous man could covertly wield immense influence to suit his views. It is only potent to shield a criminal by shielding him from a searching examination in open Court where the public ear is ready to detect and the public tongue to censure everything savoring of partiality or injustice. At one time it was necessary in the absence of police in bringing offenders to justice, but that reason is now effete. Its inherent power of indictment and exercise of presentment could be effectually transferred to a public criminal prosecutor. The long term of imprisonment of possibly innocent persons, unable to procure bail in the interval between a committal by a magistrate and the meeting of the grand jury, may, in the interests of humanity, be urged as a very good reason for its abolishment. It would long since have been a thing of the past if its decisions were in any sense final or conclusive against an accused person. The tendency of the Grand Jury to usurp the functions of the petit jury and actually to try the case instead of confining themselves to the simple question whether a prima facie case had been made out, and ignoring the directions of the Court is another very serious objection to the system. The extended jurisdiction given to country judges and police magistrates has reduced the labors of Grand Jurors to a minimum, and accused persons declining to be tried before these tribunals do so because they desire to be tried by a petit jury.

A Substitute System.

Surely a complete case for abrogation has been made out. It will now be in order to deal with the question of a substitute. We find that referred to very often by Mr. Kain throughout his work. Under the caption of "A Public Prosecutor" he has collected much bearing upon the appointment of such an official. Mr. Goldwin Smith sometime ago stated, "A Public Prosecutor would be guarded by his professional instincts against irrevelant considerations, and though he would, in the first instance, owe his appointment to the Government it is difficult to imagine any circumstances in which his care for his own reputation and interest in his office would be likely to give way to his desire to oblige a minister. To the institution of a public prosecutor we in time shall probably come."

"As it would be necessary," Mr. Kain says, "that he should be a barrister of some years standing, and one not practising in criminal courts, and as it would, consequently, be too expensive to have one of these officers for each county, they could be appointed for a group of counties; in this way a salary sufficient, as shown elsewhere, to induce talented and high-minded men to accept the position would be available, with the result that the public would have as much confidence in these officials as they now justly have in the judiciary of the land, against whom no one ever hears a word of well-grounded complaint, although they have very extensive and sometimes use very arbitrary powers. It would be as unlikely that the public would fear an injudicious or improper use of the powers vested in and employed by competent public prosecutors as it would be for them to object to the manner in which the judges now exercise those with which they are clothed."

Referring to the chapter on a "Public Prosecutor" we find, "Many thoughtful judges and others consider that such substitute could with great advantage be obtained by copying from the efficient system of public prosecutors in vogue in Scotland. It is not a new system. It has been long tried and thoroughly tested, and if the wisdom of a scheme is to be measured by its successful working," then, as Senator Gowan says, "that of the Scotch public prosecutor or procurator-fiscal should certainly commend itself for imitation and adoption."

In the Canada Law Journal of January, 1892, it is suggested that a crown officer should be appointed for each judicial circuit, who should take the place of the Grand Jury. The Journal considers that "such a step would not only facilitate the abolition of the latter, and at once afford a perfect substitute for it, but would be a striking reform of another weak branch of criminal procedure, viz., crown counsel, who, now-a-days, only arrive at the scene of trial at the opening of court, and are often hurriedly thrust into a case without any preparation whatever, and so miscarriage of justice takes place."

In another part of the work Mr. Kains quotes from an article which appeared in the same Journal as follows: "Let a good man be appointed for each circuit, and let his salary be sufficient, and he will also be beyond the reach of influence. Work which is only half done now, would be carefully and honestly performed, and instead of counsel getting his facts as the case progresses, he would come into court as a faithful guardian of public interest, and be of valuable assistance to the bench in clearing the innocent of imputation, and punishing the guilty for their crimes. The police officers would not be, as they now are, left to grope in the dark, to find that much of what they have done is discarded, and that their theory is entirely opposed to that of the crown counsel, when it is too late to overcome the difficulty. The fact that for the past two or three years in Toronto alone, the court and all its officials, the Grand Juries, counsel and witnesses, have been kept for days in the performance of laborious and important duties with scarcely a single conviction, shows that something is wrong in the administration of criminal justice and requires a speedy and effective remedy. We believe that the appointment of a public prosecutor for each circuit, whose duty it would be to make the most searching enquiries into every criminal prosecution, to throw out all charges which are not well founded, to direct the police properly in the discharge of their duties, to keep a careful watch over the criminal elements in their district? to see that every case that is brought to trial is thoroughly prepared, to guard against looseness on the one hand and unscrupulous zeal on the other, would be a blessing to the government, the judges, and the public, and would be preferable in every way to the irresponsible, untrained, and too often prejudiced body which stands in the way of this being done."

By the appointment of a public prosecutor still another reform would be obtained, in that we should not leave to chance the execution of criminal law. It has been said:—"The individual who has already suffered much from the consequence of the offence is bound by the magistrate to become the public accuser. He has already suffered much; it is not sufficient, he must bring to justice those who have inflicted this suffering upon him."

Senator Trudel spoke with force when he stated that:—"To expect the individual who is wronged to take the initiative proceedings and to incur all the responsibility and all the costs of criminal procedure places such a burden upon his shoulders that is in many instances a denial of justice. This means immunity to the guilty party, so that I think this is a matter which commends itself to the serious consideration of the government."

Speed then abolition. Hasten the appointment of a public prosecutor. Not in a mere spirit of change, is a change advocated. Present exigency demands a reform. The Institution is of human origin and therefore fallible. Because it is old there may be, in some minds, a mawkish sentiment of retention—not that all sentiment is mawkish. If the name of Grand Jury be venerated, it is not hallowed. Reform is not sacrilege. The world is progressive. We pass on to better things. An evolution from the lower to the higher. We have outgrown the necessity for the system. It impedes justice. Let us be swift to look after the latter for it is an attribute of God.

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Grant Says He Has Not Fallen Into Theodore Davie's Arms.

The Premier Calls Mr. Cotton a Cur and a Contemptible Man.

Canadian Western Charter Extended—Acrimonious Debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday, April 10.

Mr. Martin presented the public accounts committee's report.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill relating to bills of sale. The bill is to allow bills of sale to be registered at other places besides Victoria.

Mr. Grant rose to a question of privilege. In the Times of April 8th there were glaring headlines about the provincial legislature. One of these headlines was "Mr. Grant throws himself bodily into Mr. Davie's arms." He did not think that there was anything in his remarks to justify the words in the headlines.

Mr. Brown continued the debate on the Canada Western railway bill. He considered that if he voted for the bill to extend the company's charter, he would be binding himself to vote for guaranteeing the company's bonds. There had been something unusual about the railway from the start. There were a few words in the land subsidy bill that gave the company the power to build what branch lines they wished. He did not think the railway would ever be built, and if it was it would have to find a terminus either at Port Simpson, or one of the harbors on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It never could be a success if the terminus was made at Victoria. He would oppose the extension of time of the privileges held by the company. The passing of the bill meant that a guarantee of the company's bonds would be asked for. The country through which it was proposed to build the railway, contained only broken pieces of land fit for development. A lot of trails and roads would have to be built and the funds would have to come out of the pockets of those who are toiling to develop other parts of the province. The guaranteeing of the bonds meant the paying of the interest and that was too big for the province. In the face of the fact that the country was living on borrowed money and the districts were crying out for larger expenditures, here was a proposition to pay the interest on the bonds of a railway company. (No! no!) He looked on the scheme as a boom scheme and not a straightforward railway proposition. If the bill is not nipped in the bud there will be a big tree to deal with next session in the shape of arguments for the guaranteeing the company's bonds.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the Independents were trying to make sensible men believe that they were going to vote for something that is not in the bill. The argument was a very silly one. All the bill provided for was the extension of the company's charter. The question of a guarantee was altogether outside of the bill before the House.

Mr. Booth could not see anything against the proposition to extend the company's charter. He would not at present vote for a bill to guarantee the company's bonds, but that did not prevent him from voting for the bill now before the House.

Dr. Milne would vote for the second reading of the bill. The House had been very lenient with railway companies. The Canada Western charter had been first granted in 1889, and it was true they had done some work. He considered that the land grant should be sufficient to build the railway but we are told that they are going to ask the House to guarantee their bonds. The company in a sense deserved the critisism that had been expressed in the House. The company had in a way broken faith with the House, having asked for additional branches of the road, running to Port Simpson and other places. Last year the Canada Northern railway company came to the House knowing that the Canada Western railway charter had lapsed, but the Government resuscitated the Canada Western charter. The men who were interested in the Canada Northern were men of means and they were ready to build the road. But in view of the fact that the Canada Western company had done some work the House should extend their charter with the hope that they would build the road.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that the proposition made by the Canada Northern was not as favorable as that of the Canada Western company.

Mr. Rogers supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. Sword—Many think that what the country desires would not be obtained by extending the company's charter. One of the points against the extension was the exemption of taxation clause.

Mr. Grant thought that it was a great misfortune that the necessary arrangements could not be made for the construction of the railway. It was well known that financial troubles had flashed all over the world and no doubt this was one of the causes of the delay in going ahead with the scheme. The company did not claim that they had spent $23,000 on surveys. They said that amount had been spent for surveys and incidental expenses. He was surprised that the company had not expended more than that considering the efforts they had put forth to make arrangements for the construction of the road. Other portions of the province had been assisted by railways and he was surprised that hon. gentlemen objected to a proposition to assist the Canada Western Railway. Look at the manner in which the Canadian Pacific Railway had been assisted and what has been the result of this. Neither the province nor the Dominion would be what they are if it was not for the Canadian Pacific Railway. He had no doubt that the company would be able to do some work before next year, if the charter was was extended. The building of the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway would do a lot of good but it would not bring Vancouver Island into touch with the east as the Canada Western would. Much of the opposition to the scheme was a narrow minded policy of members interested in other parts of the province. There would be a much better chance of the Ashcroft and Cariboo Railway being built if the Canada Western was built, as the C.P.R. would reach out to get a share of the business.

Mr. Kitchen would feel bound to vote for a guarantee to the company if he voted for the bill now before the House. He thought there was a much easier way to reach the Cariboo country than by crossing the coast range. Then there was the almost impossible task of spanning Seymour Narrows. It was not reasonable to make the Canada Western Railway come to Victoria, but he would oppose the bill on that point, as he contended that the company should be allowed to go where they wish. He thought the scheme was a wild cat one.

Mr. Keith said a great many railway charters had been granted in the province, but very few railroads had been built. It was a question to him whether this was to be a repetition of previous railway schemes. He could well understand that it was difficult to obtain the capital to build the road and, therefore, he had a certain amount of sympathy for the company. Last year he had voted against the extension of time because they had not done anything but this year they had done some work. He would not object much to extending the charter for another year. One of his objections to the charter was the clause exempting the land from taxation. He had thought when considering the question whether the railway would enter into competition with the C.P.R., or would the charter be purchased by the C.P.R. He would sooner see the government build the road, but he did not think they would. He would, therefore, say extend the company's charter as it would place the country in no worse condition than it now is in.

Mr. Cotton thought it would be as well to enter a formal protest against the bill before the House. Th few thousand dollars said to have been expended on surveys, he heard, had been spent on townsite booms. The government dare not go to the country on the proposition to guarantee the company's bonds. The leader of the Opposition had referred to some ugly rumors. Those rumors had been flying around for some months past.

Several members—What are those rumors? State what they are.

Mr. Cotton did not think that he was bound to state what those rumors were. They were connected with the names of some prominent men in the province.

Hon. Col. Baker rose to a point of order. He thought when a member of the House made a statement or quoted from a paper he was bound to state what the rumors were.

Mr. Cotton, continuing, quoted some figures from the prospectus of the British Pacific Railway.

Hon. Col. Baker contended that the member was bound to lay the paper before the House.

Mr. Coton—I am not going to explode the House. Don't get excited.

Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Cotton did not have to lay the paper before the House, but he read a paragraph from May regarding members getting excited.

Mr. Cotton hoped that the members of the government would benefit by the reading of May. He read a numbed of paragraphs from the prospectus of the company. It was quite evident that there was something wrong, but where the wrong was he could not say. He had seen a letter some time ago written by a New York gentleman. The gentleman wanted to know if "the premier was as active as a premier as he was as a floater of companies. If he was he was a hustler." The statements made by the company's solicitors about the guarantee showed that if the government guaranteed the company's bonds the country would be involved in the sum of $240,000 a year. He would certainly vote against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Davie—The last speaker mentioned some rumors that he said were flying around about gentlemen holding high political positions. He asked the member to mention the names involved.

Mr. Cotton would not mention the names.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that as Mr. Cotton would not answer the question he had uttered what were not facts and what could not be proved. They were the remarks of a contemptible man, a man who had been rubbed on a raw spot.

Hon. Mr. Beaven was surprised that Mr. Speaker had allowed the Attorney-General to go as far as he had. If he wished to refer to what Mr. Cotton had said he should have taken down his words. Parliamentary law said that the words had to be taken down and nothing intervene.

Hon. Mr. Vernon was surprised at the action of the leader of the Opposition in trying to shield the hon. member from Vancouver on such a flimsy excuse. The chargos of the member for Vancouver were cowardly and contemptible. He had waited until all the other members had spoken and then had made the charges.

Hon. Mr. Davie—Two leaders, the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents, had made vague statements about the ugly rumors. It was true that the leader of the Opposition had been more manly and had spoken earlier in the debate, but both had placed themselves in unenviable positions. The leader of the Independents, Mr. Cotton, had made statements about rumors, but he was not manly enough to get up and say what the rumors were. He had acted the contemptible cur. If they were not descending to base insinuations they would have called for an inquiry. Mr. Cotton had mentioned something about ugly rumors being circulated about men holding high political positions, but he was not manly enough to name the men or say what the rumors were. He would like to know why Mr. Cotton left Denver and came to this country after he was such an old man. What was he when he was a young man? Men should not make insinuations but come out flat-footed and say what they have to and if necessary call for a committee of enquiry.

Mr. Brown thought that anyone who had his ears open could have heard the rumors that have been flying about. The leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents had simply referred to these rumors. They had not said that the rumors were true, thereby making themselves responsible for them. The members of the Government were endeavoring to force Mr. Cotton to make himself responsible for the rumors. The members of the Government had called the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the Independents cowards, curs, etc., simply because they referred to these rumors.

Hon. Col. Baker—We do not want to make Mr. Cotton responsible for the rumors; we want them to give the naems of those to whom they referred. It was just an endeavor to prejudice the minds of those on the outside of the House. The tactics were mean and contemptible.

The bill passed its second reading on the following division:

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Pooley, Davie, Turner, Vernon, Martin, Eberts, Croft, Stoddart, Hunter, Booth, Rogers, Anderson, Nason, Fletcher, Milne, Beaven, Grant, Mackenzie, Horne, Punch, Watt and Keith.

Noes—Messrs. Semlin, Sword, Kitchen, Brown, Cotton and Forster.

EVENING SESSION.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to aid certain railways. It proposed to give the Government power to guarantee the bonds of Nicola valley railway, the Nakusp railway and the Chilliwack railway.

The Canada Western railway bill was considered in committee and reported complete.

Hon. Mr. Beaven took objection to the Consumers (Nelson) waterworks bill. The act which it was proposed to amend was a private one and could not be amended by a public bill.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the bill was in order. It was read a second time and reported complete. On consideration of the report Mr. Kitchen introduced an amendment to reduce the bonus to 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the amendment was out of order.

Mr. Speaker ruled the amendment out of order, the report was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the Sumas dyking and drainage bill. The bill provided for the extension of the powers of a private bill by the means of a public bill.

The bill was read a second time, considered in committee, read a third time and passed.

The Kaslo-Slocan railway bill and the Mount Tolmie railway bill were read a third time and passed.

On the order for the third reading of the municipal bill a number of verbal

(Continued on page 8.)

ROSES

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Railways in Japan.

Industries of London says: "The railways in Japan are at present all of the narrow gauge kind. For some time it has been under consideration to convert all the main lines to a broader gauge system, and the railway council has recently entrusted the investigation of the matter—the cost of carrying out the proposal, and the advantages or disadvantages of the change—to a committee composed of Viscount Tani, Mr. S. Matsumoto (assistant commissioner of the railway Bureau), Mr. K. Takahashi, Mr. D. Ito and Mr. H. Watanabe."

A Underground Stream.

A dispatch from Augusta, Ill., says that four miles northwest of that place, a few days ago, William Allen bored a well on his farm, going to a depth of 77 feet. At that depth suddenly the entire bottom fell out, carrying all but about five feet of the walls with it. At the bottom of the deep hole thus formed could be seen a swift rushing stream. All efforts to fill up this hole have proved futile, the rushing current carrying away everything thrown into it.

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No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	No. 5 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
Dep. 8.00 A.M.	Dep. 2.30 P.M.	Dep. 2.30 P.M.	VICTORIA	Arr. 12.25 P.M.	Arr. 6.58 P.M.	0
8.04 "	2.34 "	2.34 "	RUSSELLS	12.21 "	6.54 "	4
8.14 "	2.44 "	2.44 "	ESQUIMALT	12.10 "	6.44 "	11
8.20 "	2.50 "	2.50 "	GOLDSTREAM	11.54 A.M.	6.19 "	17
8.24 "	2.54 "	2.54 "	SUMMIT SIDING	11.50 "	6.15 "	21
8.28 "	2.58 "	2.58 "	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	11.30 "	4.50 "	40
8.34 "	3.04 "	3.04 "	COBBLE HILL	10.50 "	4.21 "	47
8.39 "	3.09 "	3.09 "	KOKSILAH	10.40 "	4.14 "	52
8.47 "	3.17 "	3.17 "	DUNCANS	10.27 "	3.53 "	60
8.57 "	3.27 "	3.27 "	SOMENOS	10.13 "	3.39 "	69
9.07 "	3.37 "	3.37 "	CHEMAINUS	10.01 "	3.24 "	78
9.16 "	3.46 "	3.46 "	OYSTER BAY SIDING	9.50 "	3.12 "	86
9.25 "	3.55 "	3.55 "	NANAIMO	9.15 "	2.50 "	95
9.35 "	4.05 "	4.05 "	WELLINGTON	8.55 "	2.14 "	98
A.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.	

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.

No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	STATIONS	Miles from Wellington.
Arr. 12.25 P.M.	Arr. 6.58 P.M.	VICTORIA	78
12.20 "	6.54 "	RUSSELLS	74
12.10 "	6.44 "	ESQUIMALT	67
11.54 A.M.	6.19 "	GOLDSTREAM	61
11.50 "	6.15 "	SUMMIT SIDING	57
11.30 "	4.50 "	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	38
10.50 "	4.21 "	COBBLE HILL	31
10.40 "	4.14 "	KOKSILAH	26
10.27 "	3.53 "	DUNCANS	18
10.13 "	3.39 "	SOMENOS	9
10.01 "	3.24 "	CHEMAINUS	2
9.50 "	3.12 "	OYSTER BAY SIDING	10
9.15 "	2.50 "	NANAIMO	19
8.55 "	2.14 "	WELLINGTON	22
A.	P.M.		

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I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN.

Victoria April 3rd, 1893. ap3-1m

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Dec. 30.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Take notice that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mary Wild Turnbull, after this date, without my written authority. J. O. TURNBULL.

7th April, 1893. 1w

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully,
KING & CASEY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing and known as CALLBREATH, GRANT and COOK, doing business as General Merchants in Cassiar, B. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and due by the late firm will be settled by John Cowan Callbreath and George W. Cook.

JOHN C. CALLBREATH.
JOHN GRANT.
GEORGE W. COOK.
By his attorney in fact,
John C. Callbreath.

Witness for all—Jos. Fletcher.
Victoria, B. C., 11th March, 1893..

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In pursuance of the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act, 1890," notice is hereby given that Thomas Russell, of 27 Ellis street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, accountant, has assigned all his real and personal property to William Wilson, of Government street, in the city of Victoria, and residing at Pemberton road, in the city of Victoria, clothier, and James Burns, of Beacon Cottage, Beacon Hill, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, commission merchant, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Thomas Russell. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustees on the 22nd day of March, 1893, and the assignees have undertaken the trusts created by the said deed.

Dated 22nd March, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignees.

March 24-1m

William Eckert, Deceased:

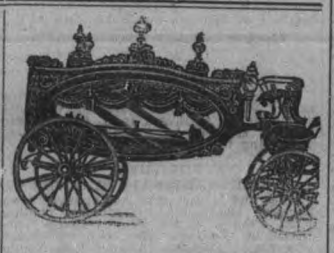
NOTICE.—All persons having claims or demands against the estate of William Eckert, late of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, grocer, deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands on or before the 30th day of April next, to Simon Leiser, of the city of Victoria, merchant, attorney-in-fact for me the administratrix, by virtue of letters of administration granted to me by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 8th day of February, 1893.

And notice is hereby also given that after such 30th day of April next I shall proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1893.

ELIZA A. ECKERT,
Administratrix of the said deceased.

March 27-1m.



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KASLO, B. C.

WANTED—Lots in Kaslo. Send full description, title, price, terms, etc., to
D. GILES,
Kaslo, B. C.

THOS. SPENCE,
Notary Public and Land Agent
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
ly. Aw

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Will be received until May 1st for purchase of four lots, all under cultivation, each 66x120 ft., on Alpha and Beta Sts., off Burnside Road; including new house, stable, work shop, summer-house and 20 fruit trees. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Tenders to H. R. SKILLICK, on premises.
mar25-1m

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A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
93½ Douglas Street.

Notice of Assignment.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Lewis, carrying on business under the name and style of A. Lewis and Co., at No. 46 Yates street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, stove and hardware merchant, has assigned all his real and personal property to George Frank Mathews, of Government and Johnson streets, in the city of Victoria, and residing at No. 308 Dallas road, hardware merchant, and Robert Dudgeon, residing at the Brunswick hotel, Yates street, in the city of Victoria, bookkeeper to the said Aaron Lewis, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Aaron Lewis.

The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustees on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1893, and the assignees have undertaken the trusts created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said Aaron Lewis must forward and deliver full particulars of claim, duly verified, to the assignees at Victoria, on or before the 20th day of April, 1893. All persons indebted to said Aaron Lewis are required to pay the amount due by them to the said assignees forthwith. After the first day of July, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned on Friday, the 24th day of March, 1893, at 2.30 o'clock, p. m.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley street, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Assignees.

Dated the 17th day of March, 1893.

mar 18-1m

THE CANADA WESTERN CENTRAL.

The Company's Project Explained in a Letter to the Attorney-General.

A Guarantee Necessary to Put the Matter on a Business Footing.

The following correspondence on the Canada Western Railway was read in the House yesterday;

"Re Canadian Western Railway Co.

"Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1893

"To the Hon. the Attorney-General, James Bay, Victoria, B. C.

"Sir:—We have the honor to lay before you the following facts with relation to this matter in addition to the communications which you have already received from us.

"We have since July last expended upon surveys and other expenses connected with the enterprise the sum of about $23,000.

"Since our last letter to you on this subject negotiations have been constantly in progress with reference to completing a financial organization for the purpose of undertaking the construction of the railway.

"As you are no doubt aware, many difficulties have been encountered in this matter. They have arisen to a certain extent from the fact that this is an enterprise that contemplates the construction of a railroad through a comparatively unknown territory, in a new country, and about which a lack of reliable information at present exists. We have also had very serious opposition to contend with from certain persons whose interests were inimical to ours, and who have been constant in their endeavors to defeat our plans at every stage of the negotiations. It ought not, therefore, to be a matter of surprise that in the short time that has been allowed us we have found it difficult to complete a definite set of arrangements; but we are glad to be able to state that matters are now in such a shape that we hope to be able to deal upon a business basis with respect to the whole matter.

"We have made every possible effort to finance the undertakings on the basis of the land grant subsidies alone, and in order to accomplish this we have laid the enterprise before the leading financial houses of the United States and Europe, and although on many occasions we have apparently been on the eve of success, we have found at the last moment that those on whom we relied for financial aid had withdrawn, as they were not sufficiently satisfied with the security offered.

"The difficulty principally arises from this fact: that a road such as this, running through an entirely new country, will have no earning capacity during the period of construction, and after construction for a considerable period there will be, for the same reason, little hope of its being able to pay more than the operating expenses.

"While we have every confidence in the undeveloped resources of the country through which it is proposed to carry this line, yet it is a matter of common knowledge that these resources have to be proved by actual settlement and development before any tangible results will accrue. The settlement of the country in the beginning must necessarily be slow and the earnings of the road correspondingly light.

"There has, therefore, to be suggested some means by which a fund may be provided for the payment of the interest on the company's bonds during the first stages of the railway's existence; and while the capitalists with whom we have been in negotiation have not been dissatisfied with the security offered, they have been unwilling to tie up for so long a time the necessarily large amount of money which will have to be expended in the construction of the road.

"We have, however, been able to complete the formation of a financial company, which has been registered in London, with a capital of five millions of dollars, fully subscribed and subject to call; and we are informed by cable that a meeting of that company was held in London yesterday, at which meeting the first call was levied on the shareholders, which will result in the deposit on Thursday of $100,000 in the Bank of British Columbia as a guarantee of the bona fides of the company.

"In organizing this company, for the purposes which we have stated, they have insisted as a term of undertaking the responsibility which we have asked them to assume, that we should request some financial accommodation from the province; and we believe we are authorized to say that if such an arrangement as that which follows can be arrived at, sufficient funds will be provided to complete the construction of at least one thousand miles of the railroad; operations to be commenced at a very early date.

"The plan which we have to suggest is the following: We propose to issue bonds from time to time covering various sections of the road as completed. In order to provide for the payments accruing on such bonds, or a portion of them at least, we propose that the government should guarantee interest on these securities to an amount not exceeding $15,000 per mile of road as constructed. The bonds are to bear interest at the rate of four per cent., and the government guarantee is to be confined to the bonds which shall be issued upon the first four hundred miles of the road.

"It is expected, of course, under this guarantee that the government will, for the first few years, be called upon to make certain payments in respect of interest, but, as before stated, we are in hopes, with the development of the country which will ensue upon the construction of the railroad, that the company will at no very distant period be able to assume and take charge of its own fixed charges.

"In order to secure the government, however, for any deficiency in the payments of interest which it may be called upon to make good under its guarantee, we propose to give the following securities:

"(a) A floating security by way of second mortgage upon such portion of the company's undertaking as may be agreed upon;

"(b) To provide a sinking fund into which there shall be paid a certain percentage of the moneys arising from time to time from the sale of the lands which the company shall receive under its land subsidy act.

"We think that the plan which we have to propose to your government is one which will meet not only with the approval of the executive but of the legislature and the people of province generally, inasmuch as it appears, from our experience during the last year, to be the only feasible way of carrying to a successful issue this enterprise, in which the whole country is so very much interested.

"We shall be very glad if an appointment can be made with you or some other representative of the government, in order that we may go fully into details, and discuss in all its bearings the proposition which we have outlined here.

"If such an interview is granted we are prepared to lay before you every communication which we have had upon the subject, and all documents in our possession relating to the matters in question, in order that you may be fully convinced of the bona fides of the arrangements which have been carried on, and also of the fact that the people with whom we are now negotiating are perfectly competent, if a satisfactory arrangement can be completed with the government, to furnish the capital required for the building of the railway.

"While we can hardly hope that the government will be able at this late period of the session to formulate any definite legislation on this question, yet we venture to suggest that power should be taken by the executive to deal with us in such a way as that work may be commenced as soon as we are able to meet your views upon the preliminary matters which will have to be arranged. We say this because we are satisfied that our principals are anxious to take up the work of actual construction without waiting for another meeting of the legislature, if that delay can be avoided.

"We may say in closing that in laying these matters before the government our clients have every confidence that their earnest efforts, their personal sacrifices, and the heavy outlay of money incurred by them will be duly and fairly considered, and that a reasonable opportunity will be given to them to carry to completion this very important undertaking, which is fraught with such immense advantage to the northern, middle and eastern sections of British Columbia, and which will also develop to the utmost that once famous, but now isolated and remote, but nevertheless rich, section surrounding Cariboo, which our clients, in common with the great majority of our population, still believe to be rich in gold-carrying quartz ledges, which cannot now be rendered available and must continue to remain undeveloped until railway communication has been established with the coast.

"We have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING,

"Solicitors for the Canada Western Central Railway Company."

This letter was dated April 5th, and there was also another letter dated April 6th, which covered a note from Mr. Ward, the manager of the Bank of B. C. in this city. The second letter and enclosure read as follows;

"Victoria, B.C., April 6, 1893.

"To the Hon. the Attorney-General, James Bay, Victoria:

"Sir,—We have the honor to enclose for your information a note which we have just received from Mr. Ward, of the Bank of British Columbia, containing a copy of a telegram telegraphed from their headquarters to-day from London.

"This, you will observe, is in verification of the statement which we had the honor to make in our last communication respecting the meeting of the company in England and the receiving of the call upon the shares. It is probably necessary that certain notice should be given there and that a few days should elapse before the calls are payable in cash.

"We have wired for further information in respect to the matter through the Bank of British Columbia, and will enclose the communication to you as soon as it is received.

"We have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"(Signed) BODWELL & IRVING,

"Solicitors for the Canada Western Central Railway Company."

ENCLOSURE.

"Victoria, B.C., April 6, 1893.

"R. P. Rithet, Esq., Victoria:

Dear Sir,—Mr. Ward wishes me to let you know that we have just received the following wire from London:

"'We (Bank of B. C., London) have been requested by Lord Thurlow to inform you that we have received applications for 2250 shares of £10 in the British Columbia Railway Land Finance Corporation.'

"Yours faithfully,

"(Sgd.) R. S. KER."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World Here and Elsewhere

THE TURF

WILDWOOD FETCHES $10,000.

San Francisco, April 11.—The well-known racer Wildwood, four years old, was sold to-day by C. A. Brown to A. Ottinger for $10,000. He will be taken east at once, first going to Chicago.

THE TURF.

A FINE CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Jones and McNeil have just received from Portland the fine big Clydesdale stallion King Fergus, which they recently purchased at the Ladd sale there. The horse was foaled in 1885. His sire was Young Rautus, and dam Glasgow Nell, by a long line of noted prize-winners of Scotland. King Fergus is a bay and a fine big animal. He has never been beaten at exhibitions, and will be a decided acquisition to the blooded stock already owned in British Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The executive committee of the James Bay Athletic Association will meet this evening to discuss important business relating to the coming season.

Several members of the Canoe Club intend to begin training for the regatta next month as soon as the weather moderates a little. Early canoeing up the Arm is at present somewhat chilly work, although some have tried it and swear it is "great."

Seeley's phenomenon will be launched early in May. Her trial trip will be the sensation of the hour with the nautical world of Victoria.

Oarsmen are wondering if something cannot be done to prevent the harbor becoming a receptacle for mill refuse, defunct members of the feline and canine races, the discarded coal oil can, etc., this summer.

SHORT LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The fancy dress ball at Philharmonic Hall this evening promises to be a very pleasant affair.

—Sanitary Officer Chipchase has secured another batch of summonses for overcrowding in Chinatown.

—There is need of a baby carriage at the P. O. Home, and the present of one by some charitably disposed person would be very welcome.

—The rain came down in torrents last evening for about an hour. Gardeners say it did much good, although the sunshine has been sadly in the minority so far this year.

—A fine new temperance hall has been erected at Saanich. It is on the East Saanich road, about 10 miles from Victoria, and is a nicely designed two-story building. It is a great credit to those who secured its erection.

—Several elegant spring costumes have been seen already, and judging by these there will be some startling departures in color this season. It is believed the women of Victoria are of one mind on the crinoline question.

The butcher cart nuisance is still unabated. Two ladies crossing an intersection of Fort street yesterday afternoon had a narrow escape from one of these vehicles, which came round the corner like a charge of cavalry and passed them within a few inches. The cart was going so rapidly that there was no time to note to whom it belonged.

DOUGLAS STREET SENSATION.

Our immense stock of ladies' blouse waists and the cheapness of them is causing a sensation. Russell & McDonald, 134 Douglas street.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Mellor's, Fort street, above Douglas.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

(Concluded from Page 7.)

amendments were moved and adopted.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that the order for the third reading of the bill be discharged and the bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out clauses 41 and 48. This brought about a long discussion as to whether a committee of the House could undo what the whole House had done.

The motion to recommit the bill was adopted and the House went into committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair, to consider the bill. Clause 48 was struck out and clause 41 restricted to Nanaimo. The bill was reported complete, read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 12:05.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Beaven to move the following resolution:—That, in the opinion of this House, a clause should be inserted in all contracts let by the Government for the construction of public works, binding the contractor to pay all workmen employed by him, or by a sub-contractor under him, on or in connection with the work, the regular rate of wages connected with the trade for the number of hours work for each, as recognized by the trade; and, further, that the whole of the laborers, skilled workmen, foremen, and others engaged upon the work, should receive their full wages at least once a week, and in cash.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock.

On consideration of the report of the mineral bill, moved as a new section the following: No mineral claim shall be recorded without the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant, or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts, that mineral has been found in place on the claim proposed to be recorded." This he explained would prevent any wildcat schemes. Men went out and staked out claims in the snow thereby taking up lands on which there were no minerals.

Hon. Mr. Pooley did not think the amendment was a good one.

Hon. Col. Baker said miners from all over the province had requested that the clause should be inserted and the mining committee had passed the clause.

The amendment was adopted and further consideration of the report was deferred.

Mr. McKenzie moved on the consideration of the report on the Canada Western railway bill, the following amendment:—To insert in line 6, section 3, after the word "favor," the following words:—"Provided, however, that section 11 of the 'Railway Aid Act, 1890,' shall apply to the enterprise hereby authorized, section 15 of the said act, or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding."

Hon. Mr. Davie thought it would not be wise to interfere with the company in the way proposed, although he himself was in accord with the amendment and no doubt when the Government made arrangements with the company such a clause would be inserted in the agreement. The clause proposed to deal with the taxation of the land to be granted to the company.

Mr. Forster thought the insertion of the amendment would have a good effect as any company of business men would feel suspicious of a Government that inserted the clause in the bill exempting the land from taxation.

The amendment was defeated.

Mr. Keith moved the following new section:—"4. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in 52 Vict., chap. 20, intituled 'An Act to authorize the granting of a certain land subsidy for and in aid of the Canadian Western Central railway,' the Railway Aid Act, 1890,' or the "Canadian Western and Northern Extension and Aid Act, 1892; the lands to be conveyed to the Canadian Western Central railway company or the Canadian Northern railway company shall be open for ten years from the passing of this act to actual settlers for agricultural purposes at the rate of from one to three dollars per acre, according to classification, to the extent of 160 acres to each such actual settler, and the said lands shall not be exempt from taxation for a longer period than ten years after the completion of the railways to be constructed by the said companies."

The mover contended that if the land was valuable enough to hold it was valuable enough to pay taxes on.

Hon. Mr. Davie would vote against the clause for the same reason that he voted against Mr. McKenzie's amendment. The clause would be a good one to insert in any contract between the company and the Government but it was not a good one to insert in the bill.

Mr. Keith said the promoters of the railway had said that they were willing to have the clause inserted.

Mr. Brown thought that the House had had enough of the Government talk about being in favor of a clause but thinking that it was not the proper time to introduce it. The Government were afraid to oppose the principle and they had a way of getting out of it.

Hon. Mr. Beaven did not know why the government should object to inserting the clause in the bill if they were in favor of it. He himself was in favor of the principle of the clause, but he objected to the price of $3 an acre. It was too much.

Mr. Hunter tried to make a real estate deal. He offered to sell the leader of the Opposition 50,000 acres of land at 50 cents an acre.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—I want those words taken down.

Mr. Hunter thought it was time that the Canada Western bill had been disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Davie—I have nothing more to do with it than you have.

The amendment was lost on a division of 14 to 11 and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bills of sale bill was read a second time, committed, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor recommending that the municipal bill be recommitted for the purpose of striking out section 48. An amendment in this direction was defeated in the House yesterday. The amendment refers to hotel liquor licenses.

The message was referred to a committee who reported it to the House.

Hon. Mr. Beaven contended that the proceedings were out of order. The House had already decided not to strike out section 48. It was the third time that the Attorney-General had attempted to strike out the clause.

Hon. Mr. Davie held that the Lieut.-Governor had the power to transmit any bill he pleased and recommend any amendment. The amendment was allowed to remain in the bill by accident. A House that had confidence in the Attorney-General should adopt his views on constitutional questions. The clause would have the effect of closing every hotel bar in the province.

Mr. Speaker did not think that the leader of the Opposition's point of order was well taken.

The committee's report was adopted and the amendment was inserted in the bill, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Davie presented a return of the correspondence between the government and the Canada Western and Canada Northern Railway.

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I would be glad to have any one wishing to sell their property to list the same with me.

Acreage platted into Lots and thus sold for owner.

Information cheerfully given to intended buyers.

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104 Yates Street.

Victoria, April 10th, 1893. 1m

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I am now prepared to show you for Spring and Summer wear such a complete range of choice Suiting Materials bought from the most noted manufacturers, that they must be seen to be appreciated. English, Scotch and Irish Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds: I have them all, and all of the finest grades.

English Serge and Tweed Suitings, $32, $34, $36.

English Fancy Diagonal Worsteds, $35, $37, $38.

Scotch "Cheviots" and "Bannockburns," $25, $28, $30, $32, $34.

Irish Tweeds and Serges, $28, $30, $33, $36.

Trouserings from $5 up, and made to order while waiting.

High class and clean, honest work with above prices. Distances competition. More particularly when I don't want your money if fit, finish and elegance in style don't make you feel like a new man, ready to shake hands with yourself.

Place your orders early with

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Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1893. ap7-1yr W. C. WARD, MANAGER.